The Weekly Constitution Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $1.50. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.25

A SPRING SNOW-STORM.

[From Wide Awake.]

There's a flutter of wings in the cherry trees,
And a merrier sound than the hum of bees—
The winds are awake—the winds of May—
And this is the hour and this is the way
The four winds play;

They toss the blossomy boughs in air;
They sift the snow of the petals fair
Into the sunshine; and then away
On the topmost branches they perch and say,
"*Isn't this gay!*"

OUT IN A SHOWER.

Gold-locks saw through the window-pane
A sudden cloud that looked like rain,
"Aha," she cried to herself, "'tis plain
That Ted, the rogue, will get caught again."

Presently, down the dusty street,
Came the spatter and the patter and beat
Of rain, like the tramp of an army's feet,
With Ted before in full retreat.

Then outright laughed the little Gold Head,
That all had happened as she had said,
And she shouted out, as on he fled,
"Run, little Ted! run! little Ted!"

But in such a race Ted could not win;
He was caught, and drenched to the very skin;
And out of the splashing dashing din
He was glad to sget in—glad to get in!

PISTOLS AND THE PRESS.

The killing of Mr. De Young in San Francisco startles the East only because the East has forgotten its own very recent history. Even so philanthropic an editor as the late Horace Greeley was constrained by the condition of life and politics at the capital while he was in Congress to carry a pistol. This was at a time when in the leading newspapers of the Atlantic States such brief but pertinent items as this were common: "William Smith, ex-Governor of Virginia and member of the House of Representatives, assailed and beat the editor of the *Evening Star* last night in the lobby of the House." Or this: "Albert Rusk, a member of the House of Representatives, assailed and beat the editor of the *Tribune*, in the grounds of the Capitol immediately after the adjournment of the House yesterday." This editor of the *Tribune* was Horace Greeley himself. Perhaps of all the papers in the country the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Sentinel* stood first for the fame of its editorial collisions and contests. It had the misfortune to pass very early under the control of a veritable fire-eater, Dr. James Hagan by name. Dr. Hagan could swallow bullets as composedly as an Indian juggler swallows swords. His words were as hot and as hard, but these he could not swallow. This led to innumerable difficulties. Dr. Hagan fought for the honor of the *Sentinel* on street corners and upon the office stairs, and when in the editor of the Vicksburg *Whig* he met a journalist of as positive ideas as himself he gladly went out with him upon the field of honor. Fortunately neither was killed. Hagan, however, was doomed to "die in his boots." He took it upon himself to say some unpleasant things in the columns of the *Sentinel* concerning Judge George Adams of Jackson, Miss., and was shot down in the city by Daniel W. Adams, a son of the Judge. Matters might have turned out differently had Dr. Hagan not happened to be unarmed at the time of the meeting, for that he was a most persuasive person when the butt of a pistol rested in the palm of his hand is proved by the fact that while traveling in Holland he wes once enabled to convince a carriage full of Dutch passengers who hated fresh air that the window had better be opened, after they had unanimously and distinctly expressed a contrary opinion by once or twice shutting it down. On the death of Dr. Hagan the *Sentinel* passed into no more peaceful hands. Even before the doctor's death in 1842 one of its editors. James F. Falls, fought a bloodless duel with T. E. Robins of the Railroad Bank. James Rian, another editor, was killed by Mr. R. E. Hammet of the *Whig*, between which journal and the *Sentinel* there had long existed a bitter enmity. Colonel Thomas R. E. Robins and James M. Downs were next led into battle through a collision in the columns of his sanguinary sheet, and Captain Walter Hickey, who shortly after succeeded to the editorial charge of it, shot and mortally wounded one Dr. Mackin, who had acted as second to Mr. Downs. Mr. Hickey himself was "taken off" by the pistol a few years later in Texas. John Lavine, still another editor, was impriseoned for the violence of his articles, and his successor, one Mr. Jenkins, was killed in the street by H. A. Crabbe. E. C. Jones, who followed Mr. Jenkins into the fatal editorial chair, drowned himself one day, and it may be interesting to state that Mr. Crabbe, who killed Jenkins, was murdered some time later in Sonora. Here is a record of "casualties" before which the red star of San Francisco pales. Two other journals of fighting fame were the Portsmouth *Chronicle* and the Norfolk *Herald*. They battered at each other with columns of "reeking type" until finally the editor of the former, Mr. Melzer Gardener, was led into an impromptu duel with one Mordecai Cook, jr., a friend of the latter paper. Cook advanced upon Gardner with a cane. Gardner drew the ready revolver, Cook dropped his stick and, wrenching the revolver from Gardener's hands, shot him through his heart. Another very desperate quarrel, resulting from the incautious use of ink and type, raged between Mr. J. Hueston, editor of the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, and Mr. Alcee Labranche, a member of Congress from Louisana. The *Gazette* contained an article "reflecting" (a word which inevitably precedes newspaper duels) upon the Congressional delegation-elect from Louisana. Mr. Labranche meeting Mr. Hueston in a billiard room promptly knocked him down, stunning him by the blow. Of course a duel followed, of which a most graphic account was given in the New Orleans *Delta* of that date (Agust 20 1843). The gentlemen fought with double barreled shot-guns. Four "rounds" (as the cold-blooded *Delta* caled it) were fought—two barrels to a round—before a mortal injury was inflicted. Mr. Hueston then dropped to the ground with a bullet through his heart.

On the 24th of November, 1868, Mr. Henry Rives Pollard, one of the editors of the *Southern Opinion*, a paper of Richmond, Va., was shot and instantly killed by a young man named James Grant for having published the story of the elopement of Grant's sister. Grant was tried on the charge of murder but acquitted. On the 12th of March, 1869, Charles Wallace, of the Warrenton (Ga.) *Clipper*, was assassinated by Dr. G. W. Darden. Wallace had applied for admission to the Masonic lodge of Warrenton and had been black-balled by Dr. Darden. In retaliation the editor said many unpleasant things of the doctor in the colums of the *Clipper*. The doctor procured a rifle and shot the editor through the head. He was arrested and locked up in jail. A mob broke in the door of the jail and, seizing the doctor, barbarously murdered him in the presence of his wife and children. No less than one hundred and fifty pistol-balls were put into the body, which shows among other more important things that the *Clipper* must have been a popular paper in Warrenton.

The amiable old practic of informing editors that if certain obnoxious statements are not retracted within twenty-four hours they (the editors) would be shot on sight, led to an affair, which fortunately proved bloodless, between a Mr. Swords, the editor of the New Orleans *Advocate*, and a Mr. Duppoty, the editor of the *Pioneer*. Mr. Swords, who was a Republican, had asserted in prominent type that a certain Judge Pintado had been seen lurking about the office of the *Pioneer* "a fit refuge for such vermin." This was taken up by the editor of the *Pioneer* and not by the Judge, and Mr. Swords was informed that he would be shot. Both gentlemen, therefore, went about their daily vocations burdened with double-barreled shot guns in their hands. One morning they met and at once made targets of each other, but not having succeeded in inflicting any injury upon one another they were justly arrested and locked up.

Robert W. Hughes, the editor of the Richmond (Va,) *State Journal*, once fought a duel with William E. Cameron, editor of the *Index*, of the same city, because the *Index*, speaking of an article that had appeared in the *State Journal*, remarked: "Its vileness and virulence betrays its parentage." Mr. Cameron was badly wounded, but recovered. These are only a few instances of bullet law in the East, but they are interesting as going to show that we have all of us had to learn what San Francisco is now in the way of learning, that the license of the press cannot be successfully corrected by the license of the pistol. It is only by the steady pressure of a steadily improving public opinion that an end can be put to both:

FASHIONABLE FANCIES.

Polonaises are in high favor.

New parasols are of medium size.

The return of bustles is predicted.

Languedoc is the popular lace for trimming white muslins.

Hoods are to be revived and used to excess on all kinds of wraps,

Worth is exercising his genius just now in creating Spanish costumes.

Rich and substantial fabrics are necessary when plain suits are preferred.

Homer & Coladay combine helitrope and peach blossom in bows on costumes.

Gathered ruffles made very narrow and double of the silk are on Paris dresses.

Pleated skirts forming double kilts are very fashionable for foulards and for thin wool dresses.

Pretty three-cornered fichus of Pompadour muslin edged with lace will be worn with light dresses.

Coat sleeves of dresses are made very high on the shoulders and stand upward like men's coat sleeves.

Parisian dresses of to-day glitter exceeding; and sequins, as well as gem-like beads, appear on many.

Gray cotton dresses are quite as effective as those of foulard and form part of outfits for Newport and Saratoga.

The great novelty in summer underskirts is made of the new Canton suiting in gay stripes, which suggest awnings.

Shawls with solid centres and embroidered borders are being utilized for the long coats and surtouts now in fashion.

Spanish lace will be the fashionable net for polonaises in the summer, and will be worn with dresses of pale gray, heliotrope or ecru silk.

Very stylish and at the same time very cheap shade hats for country wear are shown at the Grand Depot. These are the Yeddo reed hat, trimmed with a scarf of gay Madras gingham.

Creamy muslin embroidery and white Languedoc lace are lavishly used on French costumes of Turkey red calico; the parasol and fan to match are of the same calico, very delicately painted by hand.

New zephyr shawls at Sharpless' are woven in shell patterns and in white ribbed and laced stripes in fancy patterns. The colors most liked are cardinal, pale blue, heliotrope and the ever popular white.

Rayon is a fashionable color for evening wear. It is a very pale and very luminous yellow. The raven de lune dresses are trimmed with a darker shade of yellow, with gold, copper, saffron and orange.

BIRDS AND WORMS.

The Sparrow Destroys the Millers, the Worms' Parents.

After the introduction of the sparrow there was a general disappointment. He was brought here to eat worms, and no one ever saw him eat any. The writer has watched him for hours, with worms all around, without touching one of them. The sparrow is a grain-eating bird, yet he varies his diet and is very fond of insects on the wing; and while he would not eat the worm he would chase and devour the miller that was seeking a place to deposit her eggs, ready to be hatched out the next season into a new crop of worms, and so the worms disappeared. Now, moths are nearly disappearing from our house, and no doubt the sparrows are killing millions of the moth-millers as they fly about, and if this is so it will go far toward reconciling the house-keeper to the dirt which the sparrow makes on the sides of the houses.

A great hue and cry was made a few years ago by the promological societies against the "robin." They declared that his song did not compensate for the fruit which he destroyed, and as for worms, he only fed on angle worms, which did no harm, and in consequence of this there was a great destruction of robins. Still, I have watched the robins and have seen them chase and devour the miller which laid the eggs for the worms. And the result is that as robins decrease worms increase, and these not only destroy fruit, but the trees also.

AN APRIL DREAM.

The sun was sinking low in the West—
Low in the West at the close of day;
And the opal clouds in splendor drest
Shone crimson and amber and silver gray,
And the twilight lay like a veil of white
On the face of day at the door of night.

The spirit of spring touched all the trees
And the leaves broke out as they felt her pass;
Her voice was heard in the balmy breeze
And her ankles twinkled in the grass;
The buttercups sought to kiss her feet
As she trod the daisy-lighted street.

The flagrant breath of the violets blew
On my face like a pleasant dream of rest,
Oh, the world was fair and the world was true!
And the sun was sinking low in the West,
And the twilight hung like a pall of white
On tile wrath of day at the grave of night.

And over the violet-scented sod,
Through purple beds in the purple shade,
The maiden I love beside me trod;
And fair was the face of my lily maid,
And the tender light of her violet eyes
Dispelled the shadow that filled the skies.

We spoke no word, for the solemn hush
Of the evening lay on my souls and hers;
But we heard the song of a missel thrush
That sang with his breast to the belt of firs,
And I knew that my heart, though unawares,
Was singing a sweeter song than theirs.

But the shadows grew and the night came on,
And with it the hour of parting came:
The daylight died when my love had gone,
But the love light burned with a brighter flame,
The shadow of grief was in my breast—
And the sun was sinking low in the West.

O sweet fair face that I love so well,
O beautiful face that no more I see,
Must I lose the love that I could not tell
And mourn for the hopes that die with thee?
Hast thou gone from my life like leaves that fall?
Wert thou only a dream then, after all?

MISS FIELD'S LATEST IDEA.

Her Co-Operative Dress Association as Described by Herself.

Miss Kate Field related the other day to a reporter of the Washington *Post* her notion concerning her proposed Co-operation Dress Association. She said:

"I had witnessed the effects of co-operation in England, where it is as firmly grounded in the affections of the people as the British constitution. I had also had some practical experience of the beneficial workings of the London Ladies' association. When I returned home last winter I brought with me a number of books on the subject. I had no sooner arrived in New York than a gentleman called on me, asked me about the Ladies' Dress association, and said he had been waiting to see me in reference to realizing that idea in America. After some talk he said it would keep, but came again in a fortnight and gored me, and bored me and worried me into getting up a prospectus. Well, we had many meetings at ladies' houses in New York, and while I did have a great deal of work I felt compensated for it in meeting with so many intelligent nice women. I did not know before how many nice women there were in the country. About the last of March we were regularly organized under the laws of the State of New York."

"When do you think of commencing business operations?"

"As soon as $100,000 are paid in. Money is now coming in at the rate of $1,000 per day, but we want it to come at some $1,500 or $2,000 per day, that we may be ready to open in the early autumn. The sooner we get at it the better. And I want you to say that just as soon as we are ready to commence operations, we ladies will step to the rear and let men, the keenest and shrewdest business men that can be got, step in and manage the affair. This is a business idea, and the amount of money involved is too great for us to think of anything else but to have our affairs conducted by business men on the soundest business principles."

"What percentage of saving will your association enable ladies in the purchase of dresses and millinery to make?"

"A very great deal in millinery and dresses, at least twenty-five per cent. Not so much in the purchase of the material for dresses, for the dealers, many of them, sell almost as cheap as goods can be delivered. Let me explain, however, the character of the association. To be brief, then, our capital stock is fixed at $250,000, to be divided into 10,000 shares of $25 each, of which 8,000 shares are now offered for public subscription. Among the trustees are Messrs. George R. Blanchard, L. M. Bates, Hon. R. C. McCormick, Egbert Guernsey, M. D., Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, John D. Townsend, W. R. Reynolds of Providence, J. Nelson Tappan, and others as well known. Our bankers are James M. Drake & Co. The association is formed on the basis of the one incorporated in London, May, 1877, the prospectus of which was hardly announced in the press before the whole of the capital, $240,000, was subscribed. The object of the association is to establish a co-operative store well stocked with ladies' and children's dress goods, millinery, etc., and the manufacture of the same, and of materials furnished by shareholders. Custom will be confined to shareholders. It will be co-operative in every respect, its employes being interested in the profits according to their abilities and salaries. Persons of education and refinement only will be employed as saleswomen. Materials will be sold by the yard, while dressmaking and millinery will receive great attention. Dressmakers and milliners will be imported from Paris, and tailors (to cut ladies' wraps, etc.,) from London. Sales will be for cash. Agencies will be established in Paris and London, and arrangements made with American manufacturers for the production of special brands of silk and other goods. Shares are $25 each, and will always be saleable. A single share entitles the family of the holder to the benefits of the association. Experienced men will be placed at the heads of departments under control of a general manager.

A DISOBEDIENT SOLDIER.

[From Harper's Young People.]

"Now, lads, there's the battery; remember the Emperor himself is watching you, and carry it in true French style. The moment you get into it, make yourself fast against attack; and mind that any man who comes out again to pick up the wounded, even though I myself should be among them, shall be tried for disobedience as soon as the battle's over."

So spoke Colonel Lasalle to his French grenadiers just before the final charge that decided the battle of Wagram. Then he waved his sword, and shouted, "*En avant!*"

Forward swept the grenadiers like a torrent, with the shout which the Austrians opposed to them already knew to their cost. Through blinding smoke and pelting shot they rushed headlong on, with mouths parched, faces burning, and teeth set like a vise. Ever and anon a red flash rent the murky cloud around them, and the cannon-shot came tearing along through their ranks, mowing them down like grass. But not a man flinched, for the same thought was in every mind, that they were fighting under the eye of their "Little Corporal," as they affectionately called the terrible Napoleon.

Suddenly the smoke parted, and right in front of them appeared the dark muzzles of cannon, and the white uniforms of Austrian soldiers. One last shout, which rose high above all the roar of the battle, the bayonets went glittering over the breastwork like the spray of a breaking wave, and the battery was won.

"Where's the Colonel?" cried a voice suddenly.

There was no answer. The handful that remained of the doomed band looked meaningly at each other, but no one spoke. Strict disciplinarian as he was, seldom passing a day without punishing some one, the old Colonel had nevertheless won his men's hearts completely by his reckless courage in battle; and every man in the regiment would gladly have risked his life to save that of "the old growler," as they called him.

But if he were not with them, where was he? Outside the battery the whole ground was scourged into flying jets of dust by a storm of bullets from the fight that was still raging on the left. In such a cross-fire it seemed as if nothing living could escape, and if he had fallen *there*, there was but little hope for him.

"I see him!" cried a tall grenadier. "He's lying out yonder, and alive, too, for I saw him wave his hand just now. I'll have him here in five minutes, boys, or be left there beside him."

"But you musn't disobey orders, Dubois," said a young Captain (now the oldest surviving officer, so terrible had been the havoc,) hoping by this means to stop the reckless man from rushing upon certain death. "Remember what the Colonel told you—that even if he *were* left among the wounded, no one must go out to pick them up."

"I can't help that," answered the soldier, laying down his musket and tightening the straps of his cross-belts. "Captain, report Private Dubois for insubordination and breach of discipline. I'm going out to bring in the Colonel."

And he stepped forth unflinchingly into the deadly space beyond.

They saw him approach the spot where the Colonel lay; they saw him bend over the fallen man, shielding him from the shot with his own body. Then he was seen to stagger suddenly, as if from a blow; but the next moment he had the Colonel in his arms, and was struggling back over the shot-torn ground, through the dying and dead. Twice he stopped short, as if unable to go farther; but on he came again, and had just laid his officer gently down inside the battery, when, with his comrades' shout of welcome, still ringing in his ears, he fell fainting to the earth, covered with blood.

By the next morning Colonel Lasalle had recovered sufficiently to amaze the whole regiment by putting under arrest the man who had saved his life; but the moment it was done, the Colonel mounted his horse, and rode off to head-quarters at full gallop. In about an hour he was seen coming back again, side by side with a short, square built man in a gray coat and cocked hat, at sight of whom the soldiers burst into deafening cheers, for he was no other the Emperor Napoleon.

"Let me see this fellow," said Napoleon, sternly; and two grenadiers led forward Pierre Dubois, so weak from his wounds that he could hardly stand.

"So, fellow, thou hast dared to disobey orders, ha?" cried the Emperor, in his harshest tones.

"I have, sire. And if it were to be done again, I'd do it."

"And what if we were to shoot thee for insubordination?"

"My life is your Majesty's, now as always," answered the grenadier boldly. "And if I must choose between dying myself and leaving my Colonel to die, the old regiment can better spare a common fellow like me than a brave officer like him.

A sudden spasm shook the old Colonel's iron face as he listened, and even Napoleon's stern gray eyes softened as few men had ever seen them soften yet.

"Thou'rt wrong *there*," said he, "for I would not give a 'common fellow of thy sort for twenty Colonels, were every one of them as good as my old Lasalle here. Take this, *Sergeant* Dubois"—and he fastened his own cross of the Legion of Honor to Pierre's breast. "I warrant me thou'lt be a Colonel thyself one of these days."

And sure enough, five years later, Pierre Dubois was not only a Colonel, but a General.

A Battle of Rats.

[To the Editor of the London Globe.]

SIR: Having read your instructive article on rats I send an account of an interesting incident which happened here a few days since. We have had for some years a fine Tom cat, an enthusiastic ratter, which is in the habit of catching the large sewer rats which frequently find their way into the back yard and basement of the house. One day Tom was observed to catch a fine rat, and was holding it in his mouth, when, to the astonishment of the on-lookers, a second rat darted out of the hole from which the first had emerged, and, seizing hold of its comrade's tail, tried its utmost to make a rescue. The poor little fellow, however, fell a victim to its faithfulness and courage, for it was immediately pounced upon and killed by its unmerciful enemy. One cannot help feeling sorry for the tragic end of the brave little animal. Believe me, sir, yours, JAMES TAYLOR

41 Wimpole street, W., April 21.

A Bride Who Got $500,000.

[Milwaukee Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

The dowry of Mrs. Charles H. Norris, daughter of Hon. Daniel Wells, of this city (the marriage was reported in the *Times* last week), is probably the largest ever given in the West, and consisted of a check for $100,000, $250,000 in United States bonds and $150,000 in stocks in iron companies and mines in the peninsula of Michigan, making a grand total of $500,000. The statement is undoubtedly made because of the exaggerated statements at first published to the effect that Mr Wells had endowed his daughter with $2,000,000 in cash.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Vest on the Fraudulent Administration.

Hayes' Veto of the Immediate Deficiency Bill.

Disgraceful Lobbying of the Post-office Ring.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1880.

THOSE ANTI-THIRD TERM RESOLUTIONS.

Fear of having to face Springer's Anti-third term resolutions caused consternation and a resort to filibustering on the part of Republicans in the House to-day and compelled an adjournment at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Sparks had a resolution to place salt on the free list and Townshend one to free the newspapers from the burdens of the pulp and paper monopolists, but both fell with the adjournment.

ORTH'S PROMISED EXPLANATION.

Godlove S. Orth gave notice that he would have something to say to-morrow about his connection with the Venezuela claims which gave him such unenviable notoriety under the Grant *regime* and which drove him from the track for Governor of Indiana in 1876, but declines to state in advance what it will be.

DEFICIENCY BILL TO BE VETOED.

Mr. Hayes will on Thursday send in a veto of the Immediate Deficiency bill on the ground that the clause providing for the appointment of United States special Marshals nullifies a part of the election laws. It is understood he will sign the Army bill with the provision prohibiting the use of troops at the polls.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

was completed by the House Committee to-day. Pennsylvania gets $544,500 out of the eight million forty thousand and five hundred comprising the total of the bill. The Monongahela river gets $20,000; the Allegheny, between French creek and Pittsburgh, $20,000, and the Davis Island dam, $100,000.

Morgan R. Wise obtains a considerable share of the $150,000 set apart for the surveys of the Ohio river and tributaries, and for the survey of the Youghiogheny preparatory to its improvement.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1880.

SENATOR VEST ON THE KELLOGG CASE.

Senator Vest skinned Mr. Kellogg to-day in the ablest and most eloquent speech of the session. He paid his respects to the Louisana liars who had testified in Mr. Kellogg's behalf and to the members of fraudulent administration. The speech abounded in humorous thrusts and happy outbursts and was listened to with marked attention by all the Senators, particularly Mr. Conkling. Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Blaine interrupted him but made nothing by the operation. Senator Vest completely annihilated the claim that the case is *res adjudicata*.

HAYES' VETO MESSAGE.

The veto by the fraudulent President of the Immediate Deficiency bill on account of the clause providing that special deputy United States marshals shall be appointed by the Courts, has been the subject of general talk here to-day. The Democrats denounce Hayes for his inconsistency and show that he has not only voted for riders when in Congress, but that he has signed several bills with riders passed at the last session of Congress, and that this very day, with the same messenger that brought in the veto message, he sent in the Army bill signed with riders prohibiting the use of troops at the polls. The riders in the vetoed bill provided, first, that United States marshals shall be selected from each of the parties contesting at an election and that they shall be responsible citizens of their election districts; second, that they shall be appointed by the courts in preference as heretofore of partisan marshals of the Kerns stripe. Some Democrats favor the passage of a separate bill embracing these provisions and others favor placing them in the General Deficiency bill. It is feared the veto will protract the session and that Congress will not adjourn until July or August.

THE REVOLT AGAINST GRANT.

Some of the Grant men are terror stricken over the anti-Grant demonstrations throughout Philadelphia. A Republican Congressman from a North Western Pennsylvania district, says Blaine will have forty votes in Pennsylvania, and Cameron will have to drop Grant. Don says no set of circumstances can defeat the ex-President.

THE POSTOFFICE RING LOBBYING.

Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, Joe McKibben, and other pet star route contractors were lobbying in the House to-day during the consideration of the Post-office bill to defeat the provision against expedition of routes according to the fraudulent manner now in vogue. The Post-office Ring is the most powerful and corrupt in the country. T. H.

APPROPRIATIONS TO PENNSYLVANIA RIVERS.

The River and Harbor bill as reported to the House to-day, makes the following appropriations to Pennsylvania: Allegheny river, from the mouth of French creek to Pittsburgh, $20,000; Ohio river, $250,000, of which $100,000 shall be expended on the Davis Island dam and $150,000 on the river from its mouth to its head; Erie (harbor) $5,000.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1880.

ELLA SHERMAN'S MARRIAGE.

General Sherman's third daughter, Miss Ella, was married this evening at her father's residence to Lieut. Thackara, son of Mr. Thackara, a wealthy business man of Philadelphia. Only intimate friends of the family were invited.

BUTTERWORTH ON THE THIRD TERM.

Ben Butterworth, Republican Representative from Cincinnati, has written a letter in answer to the invitation of ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri, to attend the Anti-Third Term Convention at St. Louis to-morrow, that his official duties will prevent his attendance but that he is in thorough sympathy and accord with the object of the convention.

IT WILL BE TILDEN AND GRANT.

A Democratic Senator who has been most conspicuous in his opposition to Tilden, now concedes the latter's nomination by the Cincinnati Convention. The same Senator says Grant's nomination is inevitable.

THE POSTOFFICE BILL.

The postoffice bill was under consideration in the House to-day and the contractor's lobby was out in full force to get the Star route expedited. Joe McKibbon is manager for the contractors and is aided by a host of able assistants. Mr. Cannon, Republican, of Illinois, made a telling speech against the Postoffice Department.

THE MARSHAL'S CLAUSE.

The proposition to adhere to the Marshal's clause of the Immediate Deficiency bill is not approved by Messrs. Thurman, Bayard or John Randolph Tucker, the reason assigned being that the Marshals having been legally appointed under a law of Congress, they are entitled to their pay, and Congress has no right to withold it. A meeting of the Advisory Committee will probably be held to determine what action will be taken in the premises and there is talk of holding a caucus. T. H.

THE FREE LIST.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning considered Mr. Tucker's Tariff bill and determined to place the following articles upon it: Salt in bags, barrels, packages or bulk, woolan rags, shoddy, mungo waste and flocks; second, books, periodicals, and all printed matter, engravings, bound or unbound, illustrated books and maps, charts, music and music books; third, shumac; fourth, cod liver oil, crude and refined, and crude petroleum. Bunting was taken from the free list. Mr. Wood moved to place wood pulp and all other pulps entering into the manufacture of paper on the free list, and pending that motion, on motion of Mr. Garfield, the Committee adjourned till to-morrow, when a vote will be taken upon it, and then the Committee will proceed with the consideration of the bill. Several votes were taken upon many of the articles before the agreement was reached to place them upon the free list. Nine distinct propositions to fix the duty upon salt were voted down before the article was finally allowed upon the free list. An amendment offered by Mr. Mills to include leather and all manufactures of leather was defeated by 10 to 1. The insertion of petroleum on the free list was accomplished by a vote of 10 to 1.

The Committee have not yet gotten through with the report of the sub-Committee. The report of the latter body was in the shape of a bill and stood before action was taken upon it to-day as follows:

The following articles are made exempt from duty, and placed on the free list: Salt, in all its forms, which now pays a duty of eight to twelve cents per hundred weight. Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste and flocks, which now pays twelve cents per pound. Bunting, which pays a specific duty of twenty cents per square yard, and an additional duty of thirty-five per cent. *ad valoren*. Books and all printed matter, engravings, maps, charts, &c., which now pay twenty-five per cent. duty. Cod-liver oil, which now pays, crude twenty per cent., and refined forty per cent. Chrome ore, now twenty per cent.; preserved or condensed milks twenty per cent; all sorts of wood bark now ten per cent; extract of hemlock, now twenty per cent. Types and type metal, now twenty-five per cent. Cut nails and spikes, which now pay a specific duty of one and one-half cent per pound, and cast iron bolts and hinges, which now pay two and one-half cents per pound. The revenue collected last year upon these articles, which it is now proposed to place upon the free list amounted to $1,283,956 28. The reduction of duty upon iron goods proposed by the new bill is as follows: Upon steel railway bars, from one and one-quarter to one cent per pound; upon locomotive tires, from three cents to one cent per pound; upon anchors, from two and one-fourth to one and one-fourth cents per pound; anvils, cables, cable chains and chains of all sorts, from two and one-half to one and one-quarter cents per pound; horse-shoe nails, from five to two and one-half cents per pound; screws, hinges, board nails, spikes, rivets, bolts, &c., from two and one-half to two cents per pound; mill iron and iron for steamship and locomotives to thirty per cent. *ad valorem*; cutlery, files, saws, &c., to twenty-five per cent. Chromate and bi-chromate of potash, from four to two cents per pound; upon dyes and coloring matter, from sixty per cent. to thirty per cent. Lead ore and lead in sheets, pipes, shot, pigs or bars, from 50 to 30 per cent. All descriptions of copper from 45 to 25 per cent. Percussion caps, from 30 to 45 per cent. Wood pulp, from 20 to 10 per cent. Flax of all sorts, from twenty-five to ten dollars per ton. Paper of all sorts, from twenty to fifteen per cent., and on manufacturers of paper from thirty-five to twenty-five per cent. Upon aggricultural implements, carpenters' and miners' tools, the duty is reduced from thirty-five to twenty-five per cent. The loss of revenue that will come from these changes will amount to about one million dollars. The sugar schedule was stated in these dispatches last night. The duty on opium is increased from $6 to $10 per pound. The aggregate decrease of revenue that will follow the changes contemplated by the bill will amount to about $11,000,000 annually.

The B. & O. Beneficial Society.

From the Baltimore *Gazette* we learn a large number of the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad residing in that city are dissatisfied with the new beneficial society organized for their benefit. They are laboring under the impression that they will be compelled to join it whether they would or not and that their wages would be assessed to support the same. The workmen at the Mt. Clare shops in that city, owned by the railroad company, held a large meeting the other day and passed a resolution refusing to put their names to the constitution of the new society. An official of the company was interviewed and he stated that the men had the wrong idea of the matter altogether. An employe will not be compelled to join the society, neither will a deduction be made from his wages.

FROM hundreds of reported cases where patients have increased in weight from five to forty *pounds* while using Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, no doubts remain of its powerful action on the *organs of nutrition*.

DOWN SHE GOES!

Card Rates on Iron Reduced to 2½ Cents Per Pound.

The Puddlers Think It a Dodge—What the Manufacturers Say.

The Western Iron Association held a special meeting at their rooms on Fourth avenue, Wednesday afternoon, when the card rates were reduced from 3½ to 2½ cents per pound. The meeting was fairly attended and there was but little opposition to the sweeping reduction. Two and a-half cents is the lowest price recognized by the puddler's scale, and with the reduction comes a reduction to $5 per ton for puddling, the lowest wages paid for that work during the panic. It should be said, however, that during the depression iron sold as low as 1¾ in a few cases and in many cases sold at 2 cents.

To make the fearful decline fully apparent, it should be recalled that during the recent boom iron sold as high as 4 cents per pound and puddlers made as high as $7 25 per ton for boiling. Of course all other classes of workmen are similarly affected by yesterday's reduction, except the common laborers, who are not governed by scales. The especial hardship to the workmen comes from the fact that when their wages were booming the prices of groceries, clothing and other commodities and rents, were advanced, in some cases very considerably. The workmen could then afford to pay these prices, but it will be tough on them now with the prices reduced fully 50 per cent.

A PUDDLER'S VIEWS.

"What do you think of the sweeping reduction in iron," said the reporter to a puddler last evening.

"Well, I think it is a dodge, and I want you to print my views, too. There is no iron selling now, and the idea of the manufacturers is to reduce the rates for puddling as low as possible, run the puddling furnaces full and pile up muck iron. Many of the rolling mills are closed down now. They will pile up the muck, and after while when the trade opens up brisk again they will have large quantities of puddled iron ready for the rolling mills, and then the puddlers may take a rest."

"Well would they not be compelled to pay the rollers better wages then and so make nothing in the end?"

"No, more money is paid by most mills to the puddlers and their helpers than to the rollers. Besides, for that matter, they can now put the rollers to work and pile up finished iron also. But it looks more like a dodge to squeeze the puddlers. It may be too that the action is taken in anticipation of June 1st, at which date the scale is to be renewed. If they get a lot of muck iron on hand at these cheap rates they may make a kick on the scale."

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEWS.

This was about all the information to be gained from the puddler's side and the reporter sought a manufacturer.

"The puddlers think you are trying to squeeze them—"

"That's folly," replied the manufacturer before the reporter had finished his sentence. "The object was to head off all importations of foreign iron and 2½ cent card rates will do it most effectively."

"Can you afford to sell iron at that price with ore at $12 50?"

"We can't make any money, but we want to open up the trade again. Besides, we expect the ore men to make concessions and hope to get ore at $9 50 per ton. Some of the ore companies have already agreed to those prices. If these reductions are made to us we can stand it for awhile. The reduction will undoubtedly stimulate the market and the present rates will not hold long."

"What will be the effect on nails?"

"There will also be a reduction on nails, I expect."

"Do you anticipate any trouble from the puddlers?"

"No, we think the men will stand by by the scale. Just as soon as the market justifies it the card will be increased. Good night."

OBITUARY.

Captain Robert Beer.

On Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, Captain Robert Beer died at his residence on Duquesne Way, in the 88th year of his age. He was born in Northampton county, this State, near Easton, on the Delaware river, October 18, 1792. He came to Western Pennsylvania with his parents at the age of seven years. They settled for a year at what is now known as Clinton, Beaver county. From there they removed to the site of Sewickly, which was then almost a wilderness. At the age of 17 his father died, leaving him to look after the welfare of the family, he being the oldest boy. There were ten children in all, seven boys and three girls, the latter all older than himself. In coming west they traveled in wagons by the rude roads, camping out and cooking.

At the age of twenty, he enlisted for service in the war of 1812 and spent one winter in cutting a road through the forest to Sandusky, Ohio. The next spring he was discharged at a camp on the site of Mansfield, Ohio. Upon his return he engaged in carrying military supplies from this city to Fort La Beoff, now Watertown. He next engaged in keelboating with Aaron Hart, finally extending their business to the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers. As soon as steamboating was inaugurated he became associated with Wm. Holmes, Wm. Frampton and others in running the first line of boats between here and Cincinnati. They afterwards established the famous "Red Letter" line and carried the mails. He was a thorough business man and was quite successful in everything he undertook. Several years ago he retired from active life, but never lost his interest in business matters. His wife died in 1824, and it was his lot to outlive all of his family, which consisted of five children. He was a lifelong member of the First Presbyterian church, and lived a highly exemplary life.

All Boys Want Them!

at only $1 65. Fine B. calf, heavy sole, sewed button Shoes, 1 to 5, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Pride of the Season!

At only $2. Ladies' fine kid, worked button-hole, box-toe, button Shoes, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny. All sizes.

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$1 50
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 25

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa., as second class matter.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

SEEKING RELIEF FROM ORE CONTRACTS.

A few weeks ago the iron men were clamoring at the offices of the producing companies for iron ore. It is the custom of ore companies about the beginning of each year to figure up their producing capacities and then make contracts with iron manufacturers to deliver them the ore from time to time as the latter make use of it. Pittsburgh manufacturers who succeeded in contracting for sufficient ore to run them through the current year counted themselves extremely fortunate and publicly exulted over their success. This was when the boom was most booming. Now when the change has come over the manufacturers' dreams they realize their mistake and are anxiously seeking relief from the high contract prices which they a few months ago agreed to pay. The *Iron Age* of this week gives a fair statement of the position:

One of the most pressing and most perplexing of the problems of the iron trade in the West, is this one that comes with $12.50 ore. Contracts for ore have been made for the whole season's delivery, based on these prices, and the furnace and mill men are anxiously asking for some way of relief. If iron keeps at the present or lower figures, and the ore men insist on the fulfillment of the contracts, there are serious times ahead. A ton of pig iron made at Pittsburgh out of this $12.50 grade of ore, the freight from Cleveland to Pittsburgh being, say, $2.50, and 1¼ tons of ore being required to make a ton of pig, will represent $22.50 worth of ore. If inferior ore or cinder is used, an inferior pig, worth less, is made. In addition to this, about 500 pounds of ore are used as fix to a ton of puddled iron, or, say, one-quarter of a ton to a ton of bars, or $3.75 more. This makes the ore to a ton of merchant iron worth $26.25, without coke, coal, lime, labor, wear and tear or anything else, or about 1¼ cents per pound for ore alone. Is it any wonder that the ore question is a perplexing one—that the chief topic of discussion, when iron men meet in the West, is, What shall we do about ore? An effort is making to secure a reduction from the contract price of ore, but we are not advised, whether it is with a prospect of success or not. If the ore companies insist on the contract price and the contracts are binding, the Western iron men will sigh for the Lent card.

The manufacturers are clearly entitled to relief. The ore companies enjoyed high prices as well as manufacturers during the recent activity in the iron trade. They contracted to deliver ore when prices of merchant bar were high, and at a time when it was generally expected these high rates would be maintained throughout the year. The manufacturers were willing to allow high prices for ore for this reason and the ore companies now should be equally fair in accepting prices reduced proportionately with the reduced prices of merchant bar. It is also true that the high contract rates for ore, if enforced, may seriously cripple if not ruin many manufacturers. We should think the ore companies will not be anxious to crush out their own patrons.

NOT PLEASED.

OF course Republican managers are not favorably impressed with the harmony which prevailed at the recent Democratic State Convention, as it disappoints their hopes of an easy victory in Pennsylvania this fall, and will oblige them to put forward every energy in work and money to hold their own. For years the Democracy of the State has been disheartened by the division, in Philadelphia, which kept growing wider until the magnitude of the Republican majorities was fast demoralizing the party, and obliged the organization to intervene and demand a cessation of strife. The recent Convention would not listen to temporary expedients, looking only to the advancement of particular individuals, without touching the core of the disorder. It insisted upon heroic treatment and provided a basis of organization to which all should conform and from which there should be no appeal. It will soon be made apparent, whether the leaders of the Philadelphia Democracy are made of the stuff that prefers the triumph of Democratic principles to personal advancement. We have no doubt both sides were willing to accept the course proposed, as it involved no humiliation and will be adhered to in good faith for at least one campaign; the changes in the future will depend upon the result of the Presidential election. The harmonious adjustment of the main issues presented to the Convention was brought about by the cool heads of delegates, who insisted that individual ambitions should not dominate or distract the unity of the organization, nor intrude upon the regular order of business. Had not the danger of a rupture been imminent the reconciliation had not been so rapturously applauded, nor so likely to bring "healing upon its wings." The promise of the future of the party is bright, and with reasonable good management Pennsylvania will be redeemed from rings and misrule.

UNIT RULE.

A correspondent wants to know when Pennsylvania derived any importance in a Democratic National Convention by voting as a unit, or when that vote thus cast, ever named or decided the nominee, and whether it has not been used as a gag upon the minority, preventing an expression, which would have saved the delegation frequently from making itself ridiculous, in voting for a candidate nominated, before Pennsylvania was called. It might be useful for the Chairman to trade upon for his own benefit, but never within our recollection has it earned any importance to the State, certainly nothing to compensate for the enforced submission of the district delegates often instructed as to their vote. If the delegates agree among themselves to vote as a unit all right, but for a Convention to compel them, is gag law. In the case of the Pennsylvania delegation as it now stands it would cast fifty-eight votes for TILDEN if obliged to vote as a unit, yet the TILDEN men were in favor of every delegate representing the wishes of the district which alone gave him the right to vote in a National Convention. But DON CAMERON don't want that way of doing things in the Republican party; he would rather carry the delegation in his pocket as a unit; it is easier handled and don't need looking after so much. But the Democracy can get along without any DONS.

THE BRIBERS ARE FREE.

The Pardon Board, composed of Republicans, laughs at locks, smiles at imprisonment for confessed felony, and scoffs at judicial sentences. KEMBLE and others, sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, after a fair trial and a patient hearing are set free before they reach their prison. Public opinion has been fairly expressed on this case and has endorsed the action of the authorities in punishing the violators of law—and this defiance of public sentiment, so forcibly and frequently exhibited, will be reflected upon the Republican party. It is an insult to justice, an invitation to further corruption, a further confirmation of the fact that when sin is plated with gold the sword of justice, however sharp, will fail to penetrate it. The case does not require elaborate language to make it understood, it answers for itself, and cannot be condoned by perversion of facts or technicalities of law.

TRICKERY DENOUNCED.

Mr. Herman Handel, the only anti-Tilden man in the Allegheny delegation, who had gone home without substituting any one in his place, was personated by an opponent of the "unit" rule. There is no more doubt that the opponents of the "unit" rule obtained their majority of two by a false count and similar trickery, than that the doorkeepers of the Convention were thieves and some of the clerks scoundrels.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Mr. HERMAN HANDEL of the Allegheny delegation, left the Convention for some reason to him sufficient, without leaving a substitute, his place was therefore vacant and the delegation filled it, and it is so recorded by the Convention, as was done in many other cases. Mr. HANDEL could never have been elected had he not been pledged to TILDEN. The reference to the clerks is simply indecent.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

The greatest railroad man of the day, is about to surrender control, and devote his remaining years, and we hope they may be many, to the enjoyments of private life, released from a load of care which the Presidency of the Pennsylvania railroad imposed and which increased steadily with the population and trade of the country.

THE GRANT manipulators of this State it seems cannot successfully whip into line all the Republican voters. On Wednesday thirty-two members of the Crawford County Republican Committee met at Meadville, and adopted strong resolutions denouncing the unit rule and action of the State Committee in giving instructions contrary to the wishes of county and district. A committee of five was appointed to confer with delegates to Chicago, and in case they have decided to obey the instructions of the State Convention to select, in conjunction with similar committees from Mercer and Butler counties, two delegates to Chicago, instructed to support BLAINE. The only two GRANT men in the committee reported their precincts solid for BLAINE, while in others the scattering vote was divided between SHERMAN and GRANT. Now let CAMERON, QUAY *et al.* send KEMBLE, PETROFF and the other Legislative roosters to Crawford county to work up a GRANT boom.

GRANT knew a war was coming four years before it commenced, and voted for JAMES BUCHANAN because he would postpone it until the end of his term. A writer states it thus:

At New Orleans Grant admitted that the first and last vote he cast for a presidental candidate was for a Democrat, James Buchanan, to wit, but he denied that he was ever a Democrat, The vote for Buchanan he explains by describing it as a vote against Fremont. "I saw the war coming at that time—it seemed to me it was bound to come, and I did not believe Fremont would be equal to the occasion. This is the way I looked at it: If Buchanan should be elected the south wouldn't have any reason to break loose during the term, and when the four years should pass the right man could be found to meet the emergency. It came out very much as I thought it would. I think if Fremont had been elected the trouble would have come sooner and he would have been the wrong man to meet it. So I voted for Buchanan." When Lincoln ran first Grant didn't vote for him, because, he avers, he wasn't long enough in Illinois to be entitled to a vote, and when he ran the second time "I went for Lee."

EDITORIAL MENTION.

KEMBLE is not in favor of one term.

WE believe the Pennsylvania delegegotion will be a unit for TILDEN when it arrives at Cincinnati.

CONGRESS will probably adjourn about June 1st. The Legislators will doubtless want some rest before the Presidential campaign opens.

A THOROUGH understanding of "addition, division and silence" seldom deserts a man in the hour of his extremity—if GRANT Republicans have anything to do with that extremity.

THE GRANT forces need re-inforcements, and KEMBLE *et al.* are released. Even a Philadelphia election board would scarcely receive and count the vote of a man in the Penitentiary.

THE contestants from this county, for seats in the Democratic Convention, were patiently heard before the committee—and politely informed their claims were unfounded. We hope these gentlemen will repent and live cleanly.

IT is now in order to get a few yawps from Republican journals upon the necessity of punishing crime in the South. A few columns on that subject would make cheerful reading for KEMBLE, PETROFF and Co., they are so loyal.

THE attempt to introduce a resolution of instructions into the Committee on Resolutions for General HANCOCK failed by a vote 34 to 13. It was pressed with great pertinacity by his friends but disposed of by the above significant majority.

IT has been asserted that the clerks at the recent Democratic Convention made a false count in reference to the defeat of the unit rule. There were eight clerks and all agreed in their tally and his count being but one short, did not effect the result.

FORTY TILDEN delegates from Pennsylvania is not bad, considering the bluff game carried on for the past six months by the anti-TILDEN select circle. There is no getting away from the fact that the masses of this State are for TILDEN without reservation.

THE Saturday frost seems to have been especially heavy throughout Ohio and the Buckeye farmers are trembling at fear of great damage to the fruit. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* attributes the cold snap to SHERMAN'S little boom at Columbus last Thursday.

KELLY and CONKLING of New York have concluded their contract for a division of the spoils of the city, for which KELLY is to use his influence to take votes from the Democratic nominee for President, whoever he may be. This renders KELLY harmless.

WE have it on good authority that Secretary SHERMAN the other day said he positively dislikes only one man in either House of the National Legislature, and that man is RUSSELL EBBETT. SHERMAN says if EBBETT had his own way he would demoralize our tariff system.

THE blast furnaces, too, are finally succumbing to the stagnation in the iron trade. Quite a number of furnaces have recently gone out of blast, or will do so shortly. Many of them while not in Pittsburgh are contiguous to it, being in the Shenango Valley and eastern part of Ohio.

THE Democratic candidates for Supreme Judge and Auditor General are accepted generally as far beyond the Republican nominees, and the names of JENKS and DECHERT will, as the campaign progresses become brighter from discussion and attract the admiration and support of the people without regard to party lines.

THE brilliant banqueting given to Captain PORTER and the officers of the Constellation, furnishing a cargo of food for the destitute of Ireland, will go farther to maintain fraternal feelings between England and the United States, than treaties or the protestations of Prime Ministers.

JOHN KELLY'S adherents still keep bolstering his cause by meeting in solemn conclave and passing resolutions "fully and emphatically indorsing" KELLY'S sentiments as their own. A cause that needs such frequent expressing of approval to keep it alive must be approaching its death throes.

THE next step for Republican leaders is obviously to get up a bill removing the political disqualifications of KEMBLE, PETROFF *et al.* The action of the Pardon Board does not remove this disqualification. As the election takes place before the Legislature convenes Gov. HOYT should call a special session or GRANT will lose five votes which he cannot spare.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER has the reputation of being a good lawyer and a fair man, and has the floor to explain his action in recommending the pardon of criminals before they have been sentenced a week. Had they all been obscure men would they have been pardoned? KEMBLE carried PETROFF and others with him into jail and brought them out because he was rich and could purchase influence.

THE saddest men in Pittsburgh today are the GRANT Republicans. They wanted TILDEN defeated in New York and they wanted him licked in Pennsylvania. They sailed in to help anti-TILDEN Democrats accomplish these objects and they were ignominiously defeated in both States. Both New York and Pennsylvania may be safely counted on for the Cincinnati nominee in November next.

SENATOR FERRY evidently wants to make himself solid with the softer sex. He has been circulating a petition asking that women be admitted as delegates to the Chicago Convention. Every Republican Senator but BOOTH, CONKLING and EDMUNDS has signed it. BOOTH is a bachelor, CONKLING still remembers the SPRAGUE affair, and EDMUNDS evidently thinks there will be too many old women in the Convention without the woman suffragists.

INASMUCH as they were Republican members who exposed the bribery, a Republican Legislature which ordered the prosecutions, and a Republican court which convicted and sentenced the offending men, it strikes us that whatever disgrace there is in the matter for the Republican party is pretty well balanced by the credit of exposing and punishing the offenders.—*Commercial Gazette.*

And it was a Republican Board of Pardons that released the "offending men"—most newspapers call them convicts—before they had reached the penitentiary.

THE history of the American iron trade shows that iron has sold as low as 1½ cents and as high as 7½ cents per pound. There have been periods of five consecutive years during which the price was never below 4 cents per pound. Another point worth mentioning just now is that more than once before the advance was just as rapid as it was during the recent boom. The only solution to the present dull state of the market is evidently to be found in the large importations of foreign iron.

MR. GARFIELD'S declaration of views concerning the duty on wood pulp, has not helped him any in his race as a possible dark horse. The Ways and Means Committee have positive evidence that the advance in the price of paper has been four cents a pound, while the cost of producing it has been but one and one-half cents, and Mr. GARFIELD'S guarded statement about favoring a duty on wood pulp and printing paper "as low as it can be reduced without absolutely destroying the industries of the country" leaves the impression that he favors no reduction at all. Mr. COX says nothing less than Mr. GARFIELD'S vote will satisfy the people how he stands. We think likewise.

A YOUNG man called yesterday with a roll of manuscript two feet in width and many yards in length, which he assured us would make not over three hundred pages of an ordinary sized book. It was about temperance. He thought it would be very interesting to lay it before our readers, for which he expected to realize enough to enable him to advertise rheumatism medicines. We explained the shortness of life, the regard we had for our readers, the necessity of reserving some space for the Presidential campaign—all of which he reluctantly admitted. He thought he would find the editors of the *Gazette*, his own paper, more reasonable and thither he wended his steps. A double edition may be looked for shortly.

Age in the New British Cabinet.

There are four venerable men in the new British Cabinet besides the Premier, who is the senior of them all. Mr. Gladstone was born in 1809 and is now in his 71st year. He entered Parliament in 1832, and his public life covers a period of forty-eight years. Next to him in age and experience is John Bright, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who was born in 1811, and was a prominent leader in the reform agitation, 1831-32, although he was not elected to Parliament till 1842. Baron Selborne, the lord high chancellor, is but a year younger than Mr. Bright. As Sir Roundell Palmer he attained great distinction as a lawyer, and is better known by his former title than the one conferred upon him when he was elevated to the peerage. Next in order of age comes Earl Granville, born in 1815, but in length of public service he stands next to Mr. Gladstone, having first entered Parliament in 1836. Mr. William E. Forster, chief Secretary for Ireland, is now 62 years of age. He is much loved in America on account of his sturdy adherence to the Union cause when so many of the great men of England were on the other side. All the other Cabinet Ministers are younger men.

THE strength of Mr. Tilden for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency is undeniable. This strength does not rest merely upon the fact that Mr. Tilden is a man of large wealth, able to defray the expenses of the entire party for the entire campaign. It rests simply upon the sense of justice of the American people. Mr. Tilden was elected President in 1876. He led the Democratic party once to a victory which it had not the courage or wisdom to take. A very large majority of the people of the country voted for Tilden electors, and a much larger majority believe, know, that he was elected. Mr, Tilden in that hour appeared as a lover of peace more than as a lover of the Presidency. Mr. Tilden was magnanimous unselfish, peace-loving in that hour. This fact is not forgotten by the people of the United States. This self-sacrificing disposition, may have incensed many of Mr. Tilden's political friends, but it established his name in the history of the country as that of an enemy of bloodshed for the spoils of office, as an elected President who preferred peace to place. This face is not forgotten by the people of his party in all these States.—*Commonwealth.*

SAYS the Boston *Post*: "The cheapest way that we know of to get a nice suit of clothes and a new white plug hat is to join the Sam Randall club of Philadelphia. This club has voted to go to Cincinnati in a body, the assessment being fixed at $60, which is to include transportation, sleeping berths, meals on cars, hotel board, music, badge, kid gloves, necktie, white hat and suit of dark clothes—coat, pants vest—made to order in the latest style. Let's all go." The *Post* evidently has not heard of the desperate efforts of the Pittsburgh Grant club to get up a delegation for Chicago. They have been scouring the dives and low groceries for delegates, and offer everything free gratis New clothing must be included in the offer, for if the pug-nosed, toothless, bleared eyed, fiery faced representatives of the Grant crowd thus far engaged are taken in their seedy garments, the respectable element of the Grant people in Chicago—if there is any left—will run them out of the town.

HUMAN ingenuity is often devoted to singular purposes of a not very useful description. At the Dusseldorf Exhibition, which opens next month, a Rhenish and Westphalian Stenographic Society will exhibit a German postcard containing Voss's translation of the first three books of Homer's "Odyssey" and part of a very long debate which recently took place in the German Imperial Parliament. The number of words in the extract of "Odyssey" is 11,000, while in the parliamentary debate the number is 22,000. The whole of the 33,000 words have been written in Gabelsberg system of short hand and with the naked eye. The quantity of matter in this German short hand manuscript would be equal to what is contained in about twelve columns of THE POST set in solid agate type.

ON Friday 3,386 immigrants were landed at New York, making the total number of arrivals for April 46,118. These are the highest figures ever reached, the next highest being for April, 1876, when 43,216 were landed. From the passenger list already made up on the other side there is reason for believing that the immigration during the present month will be even greater, probably rising to 50,000

THE New York *World* makes Senator Wallace say: "Small though the majority announced against us in the Convention was, I as a good Democratic bow to it, but I hope yet to see the vote of Pennsylvania cast as a unit, and not frittered away in piecemeal bargaining. It is because the abandonment of the unit vote makes this possible that I chiefly regret it." The vote will be cast as a unit for Samuel J. Tilden.

THE Baltimore *Sun* encourages the use of ice-water as a means of swelling the mortuary list during the summer months. As a means of reducing the temperature of the stomach and checking the flow of gastric juice it has no superior. Neither new bread, hot rolls nor hard-boiled eggs taken just before going to bed are to be compared with it for capacity to induce indigestion. People who indulge in it have a flabby appearance and complain of inability to assimilate food.

Tilden's Contributions to Ireland.

[Pittsburgh National Labor Tribune.]

Some of the newspapers opposed to Tilden recently thought to have "a big thing on the old man" by asking sarcastically how much of his wealth he had subscribed to the fund for the relief of the famine-stricken Irish. But they did not get the bulge on him in the least. On the contrary, their conclusion that because there was no blowing of trumpets and sounding of cymbals over a Tilden subscription he had not contributed. But lo! how these super-charitable people were bitten when it happened that Tilden had sent a second check for $5,600, having done the whole $10,000 business as an unostentatious sympathizer of the distressed, and not as a leading politician seeking every means to ingratiate himself with the Irish-born citizens of the United States. So it would seem, that whatever Tilden's merits or demerits may be in a political sense, his generosity is unimpeachable. It is now in order for the Grant newspaper organs to inform the public how much "the Duke" has sent across the sea. Alas he, too, not been permitting his right hand to know what his left hand did, or has his left hand done nothing?

Wallace Wept.

[Chicago Times.]

Randall and Wallace fell upon each other's necks and wept and made up at Harrisburg yesterday, and there was great joy consequent thereon in the Bourbon camp. The session of the State Convention was then devoted to conciliatory speeches by the two leaders, and the appointment of a Committee on Credentials satis actory to both. The reconciliation between the rivals was brought about by the leaders of the rural delegations, and shows pretty plainly that, whatever heart-burnings may have existed among the Pennsylvania Democrats in the past, they are determined to unite this year. The Republican party should not fail to note this and similar circumstances in other places, and put forward their strongest man,—the candidate who is likely to poll the largest vote.

Legal Standing of Telegrams.

Some legislation as to the legal standing of telegraphic despatches has been made necessary by the conflicting opinions of jurists, legislators and judges of the Courts as to their inviolability. The bill reported by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws proposes to put them on the same footing as letters, that is to say, they are to be considered the private papers of the sender and receiver, and are to be protected from unreasonable search and seizure, as other private papers and effects. It, of course, makes no difference to the telegraph companies whether or not they may be compelled to give publicity to telegrams, except so far as their business might be restricted, if the despatches were not protected like letters; but the public is interested in having the telegram made as secret a means of communication as the mail.

The Tornado in Court.

The tornado has got into court. He is a dangerous fellow enough and if this made it certain that he would be condemned to solitary confinement somewhere, it would afford a sense of relief to the country. But unluckily he comes in rather as a co-defendant than a criminal, or rather as a sort of a witness in a suit brought by a man in Wisconsin against an insurance company. The man claims that the house on which he had a policy was destroyed, not by the tornado, but by the lightning which accompanied it. It would hardly occur to the casual victim of these terrible freaks of nature that there was any choice between being struck by lightning or twisted into fragments by a tornado, but when it comes to collecting the value of an insurance policy, it appears there is.

The King of Siam Coming.

The question of how to entertain the King of Siam will soon occupy the attention of Congress. The King expects to embark for this country this month, and, if he meets with no delays, will arrive at New York in July. His prime minister, his four half-brothers, a choice assortment of wives and a large retinue of servants will accompany him. The American consul at Bankok, Siam advises he be received and entertained in royal style, as the character of his reception will have much to do with the commercial relations between the United States and Siam. It is hoped the attentions which will be shown the King's wives will have no effect in modifying the feeling against polygamy in this country.

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else. 17

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

I WANT to be a knight, I do,
A hero, and all that;
A shining lance within my hand,
A plume stuck my hat.—*J. G. B.*

S. J. R. SEEMS to be able to look out for himself as well as S. J. T.—*Boston Post.*

EX-GOV. NEWELL, of New Jersey, will leave for his post as Governor of Washington Territory in about a fortnight.

THERE are probably many Grant men in the Ohio delegation to Chicago. They are at present in complimentary disguise.

GENERAL GRANT'S second electioneering tour through Illinois is about to begin. Caucus managers will please take notice.

PETER ZABRIESKOWATSCHIYERA is a Norwegian doing business in Kandiyohi, Minnesota. Nobody ever bothered him by punning on his name.

A GRAND demonstration has been arranged at Dublin in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, to be given before they return to England.

COL. BODINE will command the new rifle team which goes to Ireland to participate in the June match. The range will be erected at Clontarf, near Dublin.

IF in the course of human events it should become absolutely necessary to have a military man in the Presidential chair again, why, there's little Phil Sheridan.

IT requires considerable skill to enable the candidates for Governor over in Indiana to avoid treading on each other's heels. They follow each other very closely.

HOW much more fleetly the Hon. James C. Blaine might have sped over the Presidential track if he had not been handicapped with a smirked and spotted record!

MARWOOD, the English hangman, is in New York city. He thinks the American system of jerking a man into the air is less humane than the old-fashioned British drop.

JOHN SHERMAN appears to have many admirers among the Germans of Milwaukee, and it is thought that he may secure the delegates from that city to the State Convention.

THE Kalloch who assassinated De Young seems to feel called upon to write many cards. He evidently regards himself an object of interest. Possibly he expects to lecture soon.

IT is believed that if John Logan should speak again for three days and nights the posterior face of the third convolution of the left frontal lobe of the encephalon would be effected.

THE interest in the Whittaker case has left the ears and got down into the shoes of the victim, which proves that the court is getting from the hearing to the understanding of the business.

IT was supposed that Hon. Martin I. Townsend could see through the difficulty at West Point more readily than most persons, because he has two eyes in his head and one in his name.

THE Augusta (Me.) liquor dealers have formed a protective association, and adopted a resolution favoring the nomination of Grant for a third term. That's a pretty how do you do, isn't it?

FRANK COWAN of Greensburg, son of ex-Senator Cowan, it is said will contest for the Democratic Congressional nominations in the Twenty-first district, now represented by Morgan R. Wise.

HAYES is working off his Cabinet on the Supreme bench as rapidly as possible. McCrary has his seat in the West. Key is to have his in the South. It's a pretty arrangement for the beneficiaries.

"MAYBE there isn't any God for the United States," said a Canadian Mayor to Colonel Robert Ingersol, "but there's one one for Canada; and you can't have any hall in this town in which to defame him."

D. C. BLOOMER and wife, Council Bluffs Iowa, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedding the other day. Mrs. B. is the Mrs. Aurelia Bloomer who gained notoriety as the inventor of the bloomer costume.

REV. MR. KALLOCH expresses the hope that his son's usefulness will not be impaired by the murder of De Young. Certainly not. He will still be extremely useful as providing an example for respectable people to avoid.

It was a cowardly mob that lynched Hank Long at Hancock Chapel, Ind. They ran like sheep when he shot one of them, and only dared to return and hang him when it was certain that he had exhausted his ammunition.

THE Ohio Republicans made a grave blunder in failing to indorse the wheat crop, now promising an abundant harvest. Without this great issue squarely presented, Mr. Sherman cannot confidently advance on Chicago.

POSTMASTER JAMES should be getting ready to turn a deaf ear to his injudicious friends. To accept the Postmaster-Generalship at the hands of a Fraudulent President whose term has barely ten months to run would be folly.

THE threatened withdrawall of $20,000,000 or more of foreign capital, in consequence of the proposed hostile legislation at Albany, had an injurious effect on the Wall street markets, prices of stock falling ½ to 9 per cent.

THE lady with whom gossip connects the name of Prince Leopold with reference to a matrimonial engagement is the Honorable Mary Baring, daughter of the Dowager Lady Ashburton and cousin of the present Lord Ashburton.

THE Rev. F. D. Moore, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Covington, Ky., preached that Sunday laws were contrary to the teachings of the Bible and common sense. His Presbytery has voted unanimously that the sermon was heretical, and Mr. Moore has resigned his charge.

THE adherents of Sherman, Blaine, and Grant, respectively, are endeavoring to figure out the standing of the Georgia delegations, but to what purpose? The delegates themselves are not certain how they'll vote until pretty well satisfied as to the winner. The Georgians are after the spoils.

COL. S. M. JACKSON of Armstrong, David Eason of Jefferson, and Major Henry Wetter of Clarion, are candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in Harry White's district. Col. Jackson lives on the Kiskiminetas, and may steal some of General White's thunder.

THERE is a man at Luray, Va., who became convinced, when young, that kissing was wicked, because Christ was betrayed with a kiss. He resolved never to kiss anybody. He has been married twenty years, and is the father of eleven children, but has never kissed his wife or one of his offsprings.

MR. J. MADISON WELLS is said to be lingering around Washington trying to induce the Senate to confirm him for some place or other. As the Senate contains a majority of Democrats, who have not yet forgotten the Returning Board infamy of 1876-7, Mr. Wells' prospects can scarcely be described as encouraging.

COLONEL FRED. GRANT is of opinion that his father has a mission to perform in breaking up the third-term superstition. This is the doctrine of the Harry White letter. In order to do the thing completely, the so-called Republican tickets should be Grant & Son. We may need to dispose o the superstition that this is a Republic.

THE Detroit *Free Press* puzzle: Courtney—Riley—Hanlan; Riley—Hanlan—Courtney—Hanlan—Courtney—Riley. The solution of the puzzle is to get a combination that will row. Many persons believe it can't be done. Already two persons, Soule and Blaikie, have become insane trying to solve it, but they are not dangerous.

MEXICAN herders stole all the eggs that Shaefers hens laid, at Webb, Texas. So he bored holes in several eggs, and drugged them with tarter emetic. There were several very sick men in the neighborhood next day, and Shaefer was delighted; but that night he was mobbed, and so nearly killed that his recovery was at first deemed impossible.

A COMMITTEE of the magistrates of Kent, England, appointed to consider the best means of checking drunkenness, are of opinion than an inquiry is absolutely needed into the scientific adulteration of beer. They have reason to believe that if beer be brewed solely from malt and hops the amount of intoxication would be very sensibly diminished.

PRINCE BISMARCK certainly is a thoughtful old soul. Here he is now cooking up a fresh lot of treaties between Germany and the several European powers for the purpose of getting in a new clause "providing for the extradition of regicides." It must be just a trifle dismal for Kaiser Wilhelm to sign these treaties, however—not unlike getting up a post obit on himself.

THE workingman who some time ago was arrested for complicity in the attempt to kill the Czar by blowing up the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, turns out to be a University student. In order to further the schemes of the Nihilists he became a mechanic, mingled with his fellow workingmen, and spread the ideas of his Society. It is said that several other University students have taken the same course.

KEMBLE'S presence will not be needed in Crawford to swell the Grant boom if the Meadville *Reporter* is correct in its conclusions. The *Reporter* says: "Taken altogether, it was a harmless affair, and will not impede the Grant boom here or elsewhere. It was a gathering of a part of the machine. Machines never rebel. Let the brethren now dwell together in peace This sort of nonsense don't pay. We shall yet see all the champions of this little meeting in line hurrahing for Grant."

An Example and Warning.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, commenting upon the recent action of the Democratic State Convention, conveys some wholesome thoughts to the Republican party, perhaps not as comforting as desired but nevertheless truthful:

The manner of yesterday's reconciliation of the Democratic leaders at Harrisburg may seem exceedingly amusing to some, but there can be nothing whatever amusing to Republicans in the matter of it, for it means that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is going into the fall contest as united as one man, and, instead of fighting factions in its own ranks, is going, combinedly and with all its might, to fight its natural opponents in the Republican ranks. The example the Pennsylvania Democrats have set is one likely to be followed all over the country wherever Democratic dissentions exist, and it will be certain to have the effect of inspiriting the party in all those States where the vote is to be a close one, and where victory may fall upon the side of either the Democrats or Republicans. Senator Wallace did not at all exaggerate the real situation when he said of the coming contest that it would be "unequaled in the history of parties in the past," for the two great political organizations are so nearly equally divided, and the stake for which each will contend is so great, as to make the contention one of the most desperate ever fought out to a conclusion in the country. If the Democrats gain it, they will have control of every branch of the Federal Government; if the Republicans lose it, they will have lost their control of the only remaining branch they still retain. Yesterday it looked as if the Republicans need give themselves no thought as to the campaign in Pennsylvania; but to-day they are blind if they do not see that victory can be won here only by having a standard bearer to vote for whom all Republicans can shout, and work, and vote for; one who will unite all sorts and conditions of Republicans; one who can make the party a unit in support of him. It may not yet be possible for any one to say in whom such a candidate for President may be found; it is not only possible, but easy, to say in whom he cannot be found; that among all the candidates thus far named there is but a single one who, if he would not thoroughly unite the party, would surely disunite it, and in the face of Democratic unity, defeat it—only one whose nomination at Chicago would give the State of Pennsylvania to the enemy.

A Boomlet in China Mugs.

The *Pittsburgh Pottery and Glassware Reporter* says: Once in a while a demand rises suddenly for some odd article or other, and the stocks of it in dealers' hands are exhausted and the people have to wait their turns for being served, just as they have in a crowded barber shop. The latest instance of this kind is the call for barber's china mugs. Every man, old as well as young, appears to have become possessed with a desire for a private mug at his barber's; and the result is a famine in those humble but useful vessels. A Pittsburgh decorator informs us that not a single mug is to be had in New York city, and orders, which are numerous, will have to wait fresh invoices from abroad. This decorator has been compelled to suspend operations for several weeks and give his workmen a holiday, on this account, much against his will.

The War Between Peru and Chili.

The Peruvians have had uniformly bad luck in their war with the Chilians, but they do not seem to be disposed to sue for peace. Recently some of their ships had dashed in among the Chilian vessels blockading their ports, and astonished the enemy by their pluck and daring. On the land, too, they are picking up courage, and when their Bolivian allies, who are marching to assist them three thousand strong, form a junction they will have the respectable force of 21,000 effectives with which to face the invaders, there are more signs of life and resources than any one had reason to suspect after so many disasters. The war, therefore, will go on, unless the Chilians offer advantageous terms of peace.

PHYSICIANS recommend the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer to prevent grayness, and to heal eruptions of the scalp.

WHERE!

My ships sail in from the wide, wide sea,
With brave bold prows and white sails bending;
But nothing of love bring they to me
From the silent lands and the seas unending.
My ships bring odors of spice and balm,
Of whispering winds whence the winds are speaking;
And scent of palm from the lands of calm,
But never a word of the love I am seeking.

My birds fly in from the green woodland
With flutter of wing and song outringing;
But never a word that I understand
Hear I from the song my birds are singing.
They sing of the leaves by the breezes blown,
Of wildwood echoes and sweet-breathed clover;
But never a love that my heart hath known,
And nothing to bless a sad-eyed lover.

My clouds drift in from the great wide sky,
With tower and dome in the white up-builded—
My clouds that drift and that float and fly,
With scarlet and purple and gold sun-gilded.
They tell of the far-away star-filled plain;
The kiss of the winds and the sun-kiss golden.
The arch of the rain and its promise again,
But never a word of the story olden.

My roses bloom in the Summer sun,
And bend and blush in the Summer showers:
And I question them over one by one,
Till they answer me in the tongue of flowers.
And tell of the night and the long, long day,
The fire of the noon and the dawn's awaking,
But nothing say in the old, old way,
Of the love for which my heart is breaking.

My rivers run to the great gray sea,
With rush and ripple of murmuring laughter,
And chase the shadows that fleck and flee
From roaring waters that follow after.
They babble of brooks and bending trees,
Of mirrored meadows they touch in dying;
Of flowery seas and the Summer breeze,
But naught of the love my heart is sighing.

Where under the light of the great white stars,
Or the mists of the sun, with heart unmated,
Borne back by distance and time that bars,
Is waiting the love my heart has waited?
Shall all my days be as the desolate past,—
The echo and song of my lone-love calling,
With all hopes cast in the grave at the last,
With bitter burning of tear-drops falling?

Or is there somewhere on earth's wide plain
A face and a heart my heart is seeking?
Can there be loving with less than pain,
Or a painless tongue two hearts are speaking?
Can there be hands that have always clung,
Or lips that have parted without dispairing?
Have hearts been wrung all the years among,
With less of pain than my heart is wearing?
—*Louis Carroll Prindle, N. Y. Evening Post.*

A CONGRESSMAN'S WEDDING.

A Description of the Wedding and a Pen Portrait of the Bride.

[From the St. Louis Republican of Tuesday.]

The engagement of Mrs. Mima Clemens, nee von Schrader of this city, to the Hon. Hiester Clymer, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has been announced repeatedly in the local and Eastern papers within the last six weeks, excited no little interest in high circles by reason of the family connections and wealth of the bride and the political and social position of the groom. Speculation culminated in certainty yesterday afternoon, at least to the fortunate ones bidden to the wedding ceremonies at the house of the bride's mother, Mrs. von Shrader, on Garrison avenue, corner of Thomas street. The marriage service, performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Father Brantner, occurred at two o'clock in the presence of a large representation of the families of both parties and a few intimate friends. Among them were: Mrs. Elexander Keyser, of Germany, and Mrs. Henry Keyser and family; Mr. Will Clemens, Mr. Edgar Lackland, Miss Mary Boyer, Miss Lizzie Eustice, General and Mrs. Henderson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hodgson, nee Julie von Schrader Miss Pinney von Schrader, Miss Annie von Schrader, Mr. Fritz von Schrader, and Mrs. von Shrader; the immediate family of the bride; Mr. Edward Clymer, of Reading, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. George Brooke and Mrs. Edward Brooke, of Birdstown, Pa., of the family of the groom; Commander Reed and Mr. Millikin of Philadelphia, intimate friends of the groom, and a few others.

No bridesmaids or groomsmen swelled the suite and there was an absence of all floral emblems or studied decorations in the large double parlors, but a profusion of rare flowers in jardiniers, vaces and graceful baskets, all gifts to the bride, filled the measure of lovliness to the eye and distributed their perfume throughout the house. The bride looked every inch a bride in her robe of delicate pearl-gray gros grain of magnificent texture, whose beauty had a witchery that by contrast made white insipid. A soft tint of warmth seemed to blush in the rich fabric where they lay in thick folds as they swept forth in the long and ample court train about whose edge rifts of fine lace lay like rime, but ere you could define the gleam of a tint 'twas gone, and the pale pearl of the petticoat, flecked and shadowed by deep falls of superb duchess in a pattern of oak-leaves and roses alternating with scantily shirred puffs of the pearl-tinted silk, was simply and almost severally elegant. The bodice terminated in front with short pointed paniers, closely drawn and edged all around with the exquisite duchesse lace. Above the lace lay a large passementerie of cut crystal beads, limpid as dew, patterned in a phantom fret-work of acorns and leaves, which imparted a fairylike beauty to this lovely robe. About the square-cut corsage and elbow sleeves these frosty encrustations of leaves and acorns overlay the drifts of snowy lace that shadowed the same chaste patterns mingled with roses, on the underlying ruches of tulle. Just where the corsage came together a superb diamond pin sparkled and the solitaires in the earrings matched its brilliant water. From three o'clock to five a brilliant reception was held, and the invited guests, including many of the most prominent citizens, came to offer their congratulations.

Mrs. von Schrader, who was assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Hodgson and Misses Pinney and Annie von Shrader, received her friends in an elegant black satin robe, made en traine, gleaming with cut-jet passementeries, and finished at the throat with soft tulle ruches and kerchief, a cap of fine lace on her gray hair.

The collation, served on a very long table, handsomely decorated with cut-glass, fine china and beautiful flowers, consisted mostly of ices of every variety, elegant cakes and the very finest brands of champagne. The presents to the bride are said to be remarkable for costliness and beauty, but were not exhibited even to a select few outside of her family. By half-past five all the guests had dispersed, and a little later the bride, attired in her traveling dress of soft fawn-tinted chuddah cloth, with petticoat and trimmings of satin of same shade and bonnet to match, left with her newly-married husband for the depot, where they were joined by their relatives and friends from Pennsylvania, who completed the bridal party, and in a special car the cortege left for Milwaukee, and from thence they proceed to Reading, Pa., the home of the groom.

Kill off the Spitz.

The occurrence of several cases of hydrophobia recently from the bite of Spitz dogs suggests the excessive tendency of that race of canines to this most dreadful form of disease. We believe the New York *Sun* was the first to call attention to the fact that Spitz dogs are more apt to run mad than any other breeds. The matter was soon taken up by other papers all over the country, and abundant evidence was furnished to sustain the view which the *Sun* expressed. Very few Spitz dogs, comparatively, have been raised since. Still there are some—and any are too many—remaining. The whole race should be exterminated. There is great risk in keeping them, and altogether they are not worth one human life.

Instances are cited of intelligence and fidelity manifested by Spitz dogs. There is probably no breed of dogs of which the same cannot be said; but the Spitzes are far inferior in all good qualities to many other breeds.

There is a belief very generally cherished that foxhounds are not subject to hydrophobia. This is a mistake. They are probably less subject to it than some, other breeds—far less so than the Spitz; but a few well authenticated instances of fox-hounds running mad have been brought to our attention by a Southern gentleman who, for many years, reared a large number to hunt with himself.

MRS. PARTINGTON.

The Old Lady Attends a "Sociable" and Enjoys Herself.

There was no mistaking the costume, and the fact that the venerable dame led a small boy by the hand confirmed the impressi on that Mrs. Partington was indeed in the assemblage. There was a momentary lull in the buzz of the conversation, and the party gathered around the new comer, eager to shake her by the hand. "Bless me!" said she, with a beaming smile, which played over her face like sunshine over a lake, "Bless me! how salutary you all are!—just as you ought to be at a time like this, when nothing harmonious should be allowed to disturb your hostilities. You are very kind, I'm sure, and I am glad to see you trying to enjoy yourselves. We had no church sociables in my young days, but we had huskin' bees, and quiltin' bees, and apple bees, and"—"Bumble bees," said Ike, breaking in like a boy on thin ice—"and though we had good times, and sociable enough, goodness knows, when the red cars were found, they were nothing to the superfluity of this." There was a slight disturbance in the circle, as Ike in his restlessness placed his heel on a circumjacent toe, but it was stilled as the master of ceremonies came up to introduce the minister. "Glad to see you, madam," said the minister, "I hope you may find the hour spent with us a happy one." "I know I shall," replied she, "for happiness depends very much on how we enjoy ourselves, and enough of anything always satisfies me. How could I help enjoying myself in a scene of such life and animosity as this?" "Very true, madam." "And then the lights, blazing like a consternation, and the music and flowers seem like Pharaoh land."

The minister was called away and the master of ceremonies asked Mrs. P. if she would she like "an ice," which she faintly heard. "A nice——?" she replied, looking at him and hanging on the long——, as if it were the top bar of a gate; "oh, very." A rush, by the contestants in a game, here broke in between them, and the band gave a crash which seemed to start the roof, the masses of people waved to and fro, Ike started off with a new crony in quest of some suggested peanuts, and Mrs. Partington backed into a seat. She looked pleasantly upon the moving spectacle through her own parabolia, her fingers beat time with the music, and her oil-factories inhaled the breath of flowers and the smell of coffee from an adjacent room, till she was becoming "lost," when she realized there was a figure standing before her and a cold spoon was being thrust into her hand. It was the attentive manager again, with an ice cream which he invited her to take. "You are very surprising, sir," said she smiling. "I was unconscionable at the moment. Thank you; I will. I am very particular fond of ice cream, and this is manilla, too, which is my favorite." She ate with a sense of enjoyment caught from the scene and went away soon after, when Ike had joined her, with plethoric pockets, bidding the manager convey a good night from her to the party, saying she had enjoyed a real sociable time.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DIRECTORY.

Valuable Recipes for the Cook and House Maid.

BOSTON CREAM CAKES.—Half pound butter, three-fourths pound of flour, eight eggs, one pint of water; stir the butter into the water, which should be warm, set it on the fire in a pan and let it boil, stirring it often; when it boils, stir in the flour; let it boil one minute, take it off and let it cool; beat the eggs light and stir into this cooled paste; bake in small buttered pans ten minutes, filling them half full.

VEAL PIE.—Take some of the middle or scrag of a small neck; season it with pepper and salt, and put to it a few pieces of ham or lean bacon. If it be wanted of a high relish, add mace, cayenne and nutmeg to the salt and pepper, and also forcement and egg balls.

CORN MEAL WAFFLES.—The yolks of two eggs well beaten one teaspoonful of butter, one of wheat flour, one teaspoonful salt, one pint sweet milk or water, one pint of corn meal (or corn flour, if you have it, is nicer), and lastly the whites of the eggs well beaten. Bake in waffles.

BOILED CUSTARD.—One quart of milk, two tablespoons of corn starch, two eggs, one-fourth teaspoon of salt, butter size of hickory nut, wet the starch in a little of the milk, heat the remainder to near boiling, and add the starch, boil till it thickens, stirring it constantly, then add the eggs well beaten, with four teaspoons of sugar, let it boil up, stirring briskly, take off and beat well, flavor. Serve with grated cocoanut it's quite elegant.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Two cups of granulated sugar; one cup of butter; whites of eight eggs beaten to a froth; one cup of sweet milk, three full cups of sifted flour, and three teaspoonsful of baking powder. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, add the milk, then the flour (baking powder in it), and the whites. When well mixed, divide and into one-half grate a cake of sweet chocolate. Bake in layers and put together with custard as follows. Bring one pint of milk to the boiling point, stir in first two teaspoonsful of corn-starch dissolved in a little milk, and then two beaten eggs and a teacup of sugar. Flavor with vanilla. This is a very excellent cake.

COCOANUT PIE.—Take one cocoanut, and grate; add the milk and two eggs, till the mixture is as thick as custard pie. One nut makes two pies.

BREAD PUDDING.—To one quart of boiling sweet milk add the same quantity of cold bread crumbs, light bread or biscuit; mix and beat three eggs and one cup of sugar together; then one cup of cold milk and one-half cup of butter. Pour this into the boiling milk, season with nutmeg and set in the oven to brown. Serve warm, with cream.

The best place to keep eggs intended for hatching is to wrap them in paper and put them down in the cellar in a covered box or basket.

Barn-yard manures are considered more hurtful than useful for grape-vines, Potash should form a part of the grape manures and nitrate of potash is the most valuable.

Paint the inside walls of a corn house with coal tar and it will drive weevils from the corn. It costs but a few dollars a barrel, and a barrel will last several years in hen houses and corn houses.

Grease on a carpet, if not of long standing, can be readily disposed of by washing the spot with hot soap-suds and borax—half an ounce of borax to a gallon of water. Use a clean cloth to wash it with, rinse in warm water, and wipe dry.

Spots on furniture, from anything hot, or from alcohol, can be removed by rubbing hard with sweet-oil and turpentine. When the spots disappear, wash in milk-warm soap-suds, dry quickly and polish by rubbing briskly with chamois-skin.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WATERING COWS.—If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cows every day water slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so accustomed to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full at a time, morning, noon, and night.

NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING FRUIT.—A foreign chemist has published a new method of preserving fruit which deserves a trial on a small scale, as it so simple, yet it is said to be perfect in the preservation of the peculiar and original flavor! We have never tried and therefore propose it only for those who are of an experimental turn of mind. "Wash the specimen clean after gathering, and place in two vessels of fluid composed of 200 to 300 grains of sugar to one litre of pure water, and 2 1-2 grains to 3 grains of salicylic acid. The pots or bottles, with their contents are then closely covered with common writing paper, and so kept in a moderate temperature, as any excess of warmth would cause too great an evaporation of the water. In this way the professor has found by experience that plums, cherries, apricots, peaches, grapes, strawberries, can be preserved in good sound condition for a whole year, each fruit containing its peculiar flavor as when gathered.

RENDER RURAL HOMES ATTRACTIVE.—The importance of making country homes more attractive has already been urged upon the readers of this journal, but the matter is one which will bear frequent mention. It is especially in order now, as spring is the season in which to improve country, village and suburban homes. In a recent lecture Regent S. M. Gregory, of the Industrial University of Illinois, sought to stimulate the growing disposition to render country and village homes attractive, by showing that beauty has a decieed market value. For example, of two farms of equal excellence, the one on which the grounds about the buildings are tastefully planted with shade trees and ornamented by flower beds and well-kept lawns, will sell quickest, and for most money, besides contributing most to the comfort of the daily life of the owner and his family." These are cogent reasons—increased value of premises, and comfort of occupants—and should be heeded by all whose homesteads present an attractive appearance.—*Christian at Work.*

Something About Fans.

Kan Si was the first lady who carried a fan. She lived in ages which are past, and for the most part forgotten, and she was the daughter of a Chinese Mandarin. Who ever saw a Mandarin, even on a tea-chest, without his fan? In China and Japan to this day every one has a fan; and there are fans of all sorts for everybody. The Japanese waves his fan at you when he meets you, by way of greeting, and the beggar who solicits for alms has the exceedingly small coin "made on purpose" for charity presented to him on the tip of the fan.

In ancient times, amongst the Greeks and Romans, fans seem to have been enormous; they were generally made of feathers, and carried by slaves over the heads of their masters and mistresses, to protect them from the sun, or waved about them to stir the air.

Catharine de Medicis carried the first folding fan ever seen in France; and in the time of Louis the Fourteenth the fan was a gorgeous thing, often covered with jewels, and worth a small fortune. In England they were the fashion in the time of Henry the Eighth. All his many wives carried them, and doubtless wept behind them. A fan set in diamonds was once given to Queen Elizabeth upon New Year's Day.

The Mexican feather fans which Cortez had from Montezuma were marvels of beauty; and in Spain a large black fan is the favorite. It is said that the use of a fan is as carefully taught in that country as any other branch of education, and that by a well-known code of signals a Spanish lady can carry on a long conversation with anyone, especially an admirer.

The Japanese criminal of rank is politely executed by means of a fan. On being sentenced to death he is presented with a fan, which he must receive with a low bow, and as he bows, *presto!* the executioner draws his sword, and cuts his head off. In fact, there is a fan for every occasion in Japan.

Crawford's Position.

The very imaginary and visionary Harrisburg correspondent of a Republican morning laily of this city telegraphed to this paper Friday morning that "Frank Crawford of Beaver, was here to contest Hurst's seat." Mr. Crawford pronounces this a malicious and willful falsehood, without the shadow of foundation. The gentleman was attending the Convention in his capacity of Secretary of the State Central Committee, and officiated as one of the clerks of the Convention, and, in addition, is authority for the statement that in respect to the disputed vote on the unit rule, such rule was not only defeated but all the clerks, with but one exception, agreed in the tally, which was kept exactly as the delegates voted.

Suffering will exhibit its presence by the cries of the baby, and should be removed by the prompt use of that highly recommended remedy, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is free from Opium. Price 25 cents.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

An Affective Quieter For the Wallace Clacquers.

They Want No More Wrestles With the Bar'l.

A Presidential Boom For Speaker Randall.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post]
A SQUELCHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The result of the Harrisburg Convention has done more to stop the mouths of the anti-Tilden clacquers here than anything that has happened since the beginning of the campaign for the Democratic nomination for President. Washington has all along been intensely anti-Tilden. There is scarcely a Congressman favorably disposed to the sage of Gramercy Park, and every newspaper published in the district or for a hundred miles around is bitter towards the rightful President. Every lobbyist, subsidy hunter and jobber at the capitol hates Tilden "like pizen," and the repudiationists of Virginia come up from across the border in force, proclaiming that Tilden cannot carry the "Old Diminion," and threatening to turn over the State to Grant in the event of his nomination. So arrogant and insolent have these people been that scarcely a man has dared to lift up his voice in favor of the man who was elected in 1876. But with the defeat of their leader at Harrisburg, moderation has suddenly seized the members of this domineering band, and those who were loudest in their threats and boasts, now sing "exceedingly small." Among the most insolent of these noisy clacquers was one J. N. Burritt, whose name appears at the head of the columns of a Sunday paper as Editor, and who is from the land of Peter J. Pierce, (Mercer Co., Pa.) This man Burritt, in a Convention about the time the Allegheny county Convention were held to elect delegates to the State Convention, said that a few such independent Democrats as are found in and around Pittsburgh might come into the delegation to Cincinnati, if they would behave themselves and obey the unit rule, and the instructions that would be given by Wallace and his supporters in the Convention. This was about the time the letter of Wallace announcing that he wielded "the baton of command" was written. But this overbearing conceit has been humbled, and instead of indulging further, the vain hope of Cameronizing the Democratic party in Pennsylvania or driving Tilden from the track, these upstarts are beginning to get a glimpse of the inevitable. Wallace admits his overthrow in the expression that he "wants no more wrestles with the barrel" and it is said he pleaded piteously with the Berks, and other delegations to vote against James P. Barr, for elector at large in these words, "you have got me down now, for God's sake don't give me the knife." That is very humble sir, for the owner of the "baton."

WHO DIDN'T SUPPORT RANDALL.

Speaker Randall got very little aid from his Congressional Colleagues at Harrisburg. They seemed to be more intent upon looking out for themselves than zealous to serve Randall whose cause they professed to espouse. Wise had not the slightest influence in his district and the same may be said of most of the others, Beltzhoover went home before the second day's session of the Convention and the delegates from his county, (Cumberland,) voted for the unit rule. He says he forgot to suggest to those delegates that they should oppose this odious rule. The next time the matter of looking after Cumberland county will probably be placed in the hands of some man who will not go home and who will not forget. Coffroth is the only one of the lot who rendered Randall any service. He was true as steel at Harrisburg, although he is not a Tilden man and was beaten for delegate to Cincinnati in his Congressional district because of his adherence to Randall's cause, Wallace controlling that district through the railroad influence and with employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad as delegates to Harrisburg. Randall says Coffroth behaved "like a Roman," and the Speaker is of course most competent to judge of the General's attitude towards him in the contest.

A RANDALL BOOM.

Many people here are talking in favor of Randall for President since the Convention, the belief being that the delegation to Cincinnati chosen at Harrisburg, is one that would support the Speaker should he become a candidate. Randall says he is for Tilden and pays no attention to the suggestions of his friends that he should enter the race. If Tilden were to withdraw, no one here seems to have much doubt that his mantle would fall upon the shoulders of the Speaker, but so long as he is in the field, he is confessedly without a rival and without a peer. Both Democratic and Republican Congressmen, look upon the possibility of Randall's candidacy with great favor and many of the loudest anti-Tilden strickers do not hesitate to say they would cordialy support the speaker. A Republican Congressman yesterday said, that if Grant should be the Republican candidate, and Randall secured the Democratic nomination, he would take the stump, for Randall's record is unassailable and his poverty after serving almost three full terms as speaker, contrasts favorably with the riches his predecessor obtained through the venal use of his place and power. Randall ought to have no trouble in beating either Grant or Blaine out of sight on the simple issue than he is "clean handed." T. H.

DEATH OF GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

A Brave Man and Gallant Soldier Called to His Long Home.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman, retired, died in this city this morning. General Sherman in a general order says: "General Heintzelman was a man of intense nature, of vehement action, guided by sound judgment and cultivated tastes. Universally respected and beloved at a ripe old age, he leaves us universally regretted. Well done Thou good and faithful servant 'may our end be as peaceful and as much deplored as his.'" The funeral will be held on Monday. The interment will take place at Buffalo.

A BRAVE SOLDIER'S RECORD.

Major-General Samuel P. Heintzelman, whose death is reported in the above despatch, was born in Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., September 30, 1805. He graduated at West Point, and entered the army as second lieutenant in July, 1826. For twenty years he served principally on the northwestern frontier, and in the Florida war. He served in the Mexican war in 1847-48, being then a captain, and was breveted Major on October 9, 1847, for gallantry at Huamantla. From 1849 to 1855 he served in California in the Indian wars, and subsequently, till the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was mostly employed on the Texan frontier. In May, 1861, he was commissioned a Colonel in the 17th Infantry, and was assigned to duty in Washington as Acting Inspector-General of that department. Being appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers he was in command of, the forces that captured Alexandria, in May. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he was wounded. In the Virginia Peninsular campaign of 1862 he commanded the 3d Army corps. After the battle of Williamsburg he was promoted to a Major-Generalship, and commanded the 3d and 4th Army Corps at the battle of Fair Oaks, and in the "Seven Day's fight." He was in the second battle of Bull Run, and in several other engagements. In 1864, he commanded the Northern Department, embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in August, 1865. He resumed the command of the 17th Intantry in 1865, and served in New York Harbor and in Texas. In February, 1869, he was retired from active service with the full rank of a Major-General.

THE U. S. TREASURY.

A Condition of Facts that Demands Serious Attention.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—After more than two years of constant labor by two experts, in examining the books of the Treasury, under the resolution of Mr. Davis of West Virginia, a condition of facts is found which claims the most serious attention.

The Register of the Treasury is the bookkeeper of the Government. All the public accounts finally go into his office. Until the advent of Grantism, the official statements of the national debt were made exclusively by the Register, for the good reason that he alone had the evidence by which they could be verified. In 1870 Mr. Boutwell radically changed this established system, and took upon himself the function of issuing the debt statements monthly. When the report of the Secretary and that of the Register for that fiscal year (1869-70) were published, the former showed an increase in the debt of $240,000,000 over the latter for the ten years from 1860 to 1870, inclusive. It was alleged by Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Sherman, and others, in the debate on this subject, that this immense discrepancy resulted from the new mode of stating the debt.

To make the two official statements agree, Mr. Boutwell issued an order in 1878, requiring the Register to adopt his figures, though the public books did not justify the same. He had gone back to 1833, and reconstructed the debt upon a new basis of his own, which covered the huge discrepancy, and many other shortcomings of which little is yet known. To do this effectively, he was obliged to force a balance by adding $6,263,827.76 to the public debt, an authority for which cannot be found on the books of the Treasury. The items were absolutely invented.

Any proper examination of the public debt and the receipts and expenditures between 1860 and 1870 would require, according to the testimony of the experts, four or more clerks for five years to do the work thoroughly. Yet it appears from the report of the committee that Mr. Boutwell employed a raw clerk for that service during five months, and his figures constituted the whole foundation of the change which uprooted the well-regulated practice begun under Hamilton and followed by all the Secretaries of the Treasury down to Boutwell.

When it is known that bonds, bank notes, legal tender notes, internal revenue stamps and other issues are delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the loan division, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, and so on, without any sufficient checks to protect the Government against fraud, counterfeiting and robbery, there may well be misgivings as to the operations of the Treasury. All bonds that pass through the Register's office, originally or by transfer, are recorded. But they might easily be issued under the present method by collusion and go out without record, because there is no safeguard worthy of the name. The integrity of a single clerk is the only protection to the public. That is to say, in the absence of an effective check, he has it in his power to issue a bond for $10,000 for only $1,000 paid in.

No return can be found for the accrued interest on bonds sold, which is believed to cover many millions. And the running account of interest on the public debt differs by tens of millions between the different offices, as the statements of cash balances do, when respectively made by the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Register, and the Comptroller, who are commonly accepted as checks upon each other. This is also the case in the accounts of receipts and expenditures.

The journals, ledgers, and other books of the Treasury abound in erasures and alterations of material figures, affecting hundreds of millions of dollars. Whole pages are cut out of several of them. Mr. Stoughton called the Returning Board rascalities "clerical errors." The champions of Boutwell, Richardson, and Sherman have found that phrase convenient to cover transactions which ought to send somebody to the penitentiary.

All these contradictory statements, forced balances, mutilations of records, false exhibits, and this singular change in the manner of making up the public debt account, to include the eventful period between 1861 and 1870, when everything was at loose ends, were not the result of accident, nor the work of careless clerks. There was another and a larger motive behind, touching the Republican party, its management of the Treasury, and the integrity of leaders standing well before the country. This committee has only scratched the surface. H.

WILD FOWL MASSACRES.

Devices for Slaughtering the Birds.

Gaston Fay in this week's issue of *Harper's Weekly* gives an interesting account of different devices for slaughtering wild birds:

The decoy—a fac-simile in wood of the wild goose or duck—was the first device employed to allure wild fowl within reach of a gun. Formerly but six or eight were used. To-day a full set will number from sixty to two hundred, the larger number as auxiliary to the battery—a diabolical engine of destruction. This machine consists of a square box of dimensions sufficient to contain a man prostrate on his back. To this box is attached a platform made of cedar boards. The latter varies in dimensions. Some are eight feet square, others twelve or fourteen feet, while many have canvas fenders attached, the more completely to break the swash of the waves. These machines can only be used during moderately southern weather. They are transported on large sail boats to the feeding grounds of the birds, where they are launched and anchored. About and on them are placed large numbers of decoys, which are so arranged as to lie head toward the machine. The largest body of decoys are usually placed so that the birds passing shall swing off toward the left hand. We will now imagine the gunner snugly stowed in his narrow boat. The tender lies off and on to the leeward in readiness to pick up the dead. Cripples are seldom retrieved. As the battery is placed wide off, shore, sometimes in the very centre of a sound or bay, the crowd of decoys surrounding it are very attractive to passing fowl. The gunner, prone upon his back on a level with the water, is entirely invisible. Flock after flock, unsuspicious of danger, and seeking a favorite feeding ground, will dash in among the decoys. The occupant of the battery at the proper moment rises to a sitting position and pours in among them a right and left hand gun. Possibly at every shot four or five may be killed outright, and as many more crippled. The dead are retrieved by the tender, while the cripples find their way to the shore, where they either die a lingering death, or are destroyed by animals or birds of prey. When ducks are flying freely, and the man in the battery is armed with a breech-loader, and is moreover experienced in this style of shooting, the slaughter is immense. The proportion of wounded to dead is large. It requires no very great effort to calculate the amount of mischief of which the battery is capable. The machine, however, is available only for certain varieties of fowl. Geese may be killed from it, also widgeon, canvas-back, redhead, and all birds whose flight is close to the surface of the water. Black ducks and spring-tails, or birds which fly at a considerable altitude, are apt to look into a battery, and consequently avoid it. The use of these machines is not so harmful in large expanses of water as in small and narrow bays. Here they are positively fatal, and should not be tolerated. Laws are, indeed, enacted forbidding their use; but no attention is paid to these statutes, and they are used indiscriminately.

The fire-lighting of geese is done, of course, on very dark nights. On the bow of a boat a lantern similar to the headlight of a locomotive is rigged. The boat is slowly propelled toward the birds on their feeding grounds. These, when the light approaches, sit with heads and necks erect, motionless, and paralyzed with fear. They may be approached within twelve feet. Moreover, the birds in their terror huddle together, so that when fire is opened on them the slaughter is great. After being shot at, they rise on the wing, and in their bewilderment often dash directly against the lantern. The effect of disturbing a wary bird like the goose after this fashion may be readily imagined. A single experience of the kind suffices to drive him panic-stricken finally and forever from such localities. There is a law forbidding this practice; it is seldom or never enforced.

We now come to the dusking of ducks. This is likewise a fatal and reckless way of killing fowl. The black duck, spring-tail and teal feed usually close under the sedgy shores. During the day, so persistently have they been pursued, it is difficult to entice them to the decoys; consequently they are shot in the dusk of the evening, when the shades of night obscure objects which experience has taught them to avoid. In the early evening the flash of a gun is visible at a great distance; the effect on birds seeking their feeding grounds is disastrous. Laws have been enacted against this method of killing ducks. They are likewise never enforced. On every favorable occasion the shores are lined with gunners, who duck birds far into the night. For days the particular locality is entirely deserted by these birds, which, when they do return, fly high in the air, and peer cautiously about them. To bring them within gunshot is impossible.

DECHERT'S RECORD.

Brief Sketches of His Life—His Public Services.

Colonel Robert Porter Dechert, the Democratic nominee for Auditor General in Pennsylvania, was born in Reading August 16, 1842, his father being Elijah Dechert, a lawyer of that city. Colonel Dechert is a grandson of Judge Robert Porter, whose two brothers were Ex-Governor David R. Porter and J. Madison Porter, Secretary of War under Tyler. Colonel Dechert came to this city while in his tenth year. He graduated from the Central High School when eighteen years of age, and entered a course of law studies in the office of his brother, Henry M. Dechert. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he entered the army as sergent mayor of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel John K. Murphy. With his regimest he took part in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in many of the battles of the Army of the Potomac. In the famous "march to the sea" Colonel Dechert was assistant adjutant general to General Slocum, commanding the Army of Georgia. He was promoted repeatedly for gallant services in the field, and at the close of the war had reached the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, and in the following year was appointed assistant to District Attorney Furman Sheppard. He was elected in 1870 State Senator from the First district for an unexpired term, overcoming the usual heavy Republican majority of the district. On the expiration of his term as Senator he resumed his position as Assistant District Attorney. When Mr. Hagert was elected District Attorney Colonel Dechert declined a reappointment, and has since devoted himself to law practice. He has taken much interest in military matters, and was last year elected colonel of the Second Regiment.

TIERS-DAVENPORT.

Marriage of a Daughter of the Late E. L. Davenport.

[Philadelphia Times of Saturday.]

The nuptials of Miss Florence Davenport, daughter of the late tragedian, E. L. Davenport, and Harold C. Tiers, a young merchant, of this city, well known in social circles, were solemnized yesterday afternoon, in the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, on Thirteenth street, above Chestnut. Although every effort had been made to have the ceremony performed in a quiet manner, in the presence of the relatives of the bridegroom and bride only, the church was crowded with people. Among those present were Mrs. E. L. Davenport, three of her children, Mlle Bianca Lablanche, the prima donna, recently from Italy, Edgar and Harry, all of whom came on from New York to attend the wedding. Instead of entering the church through the main door, the bride, bridegroom and immediate friends came into the church through the sacristy door on the left of the altar and proceeded along the sanctuary railing until they had reached the centre aisle. There they were met by Rev. P. R. O'Reilly, rector of St. John's, who performed the marriage ceremony.

The bride, a pretty brunette, was simply though becomingly attired in a brown silk traveling costume, tastefully trimmed with old gold brocade, with bonnet and gloves to correspond. The groom was plainly dressed in a suit of black. Immediately after the ceremony the couple departed for Atlantic City, where they will spend the honeymoon. Upon their return to Philadelphia they will take up their residence at No. 1127 Girard street. The bride and groom were the recipients of many rich and handsome presents, including silver table-ware, parlor ornaments, jewelry chinaware and bric-a-brac.

The bride was educated at the Academy of Notre Dame, Rittenhouse Square. She inherits talent in the line of histrionic art, and for a short season acted on the stage and made a decided success, but tiring of the profession she permanently withdrew from it. The groom, Mr. Tiers, is a son of the late Joseph Tiers, formerly a prominent tea merchant of this city.

CARPET GARDENING.

A Charming Occupation in Which French Ladies Find Pleasure.

[From a Paris Letter.]

The outdoor occupation is carpet gardening. It consists in the laying out of beds on lawns, of borders and strips of earth, with shrubs or bedding plants of variegated hues in order to match the shades of Persian carpets and Indian shawls. This style of fancy gardening commenced in France a few years ago; the lovely Japanese carpet in the Trocadero grounds during the late exposition gave an impulse to this mode of ornamentation. I have seen the border of an Indian camels hair scarf, with all its palms and intervening designs, most accurately reproduced on a garden border. Neither is it so difficult to succeed in this as one at grst sight would suppose. It is a matter which requires care and foresight chiefly. The height of variegated shrubs and the room they require for spreading has to be acquired; the rest is only a case of pains taking and nicety. The beds of French lawns set aside for the purpose are prepared by the gardner, who makes all the surfaces perfectly level. When they are ready the ladies lie on the top a paper on which the designs has been carefully perforated; the paper of course corresponds with the size and shape of the bed or border to be ornamented. All the holes are then filled with chalk finely powdered or sand, which leaves a perfect impress on the block mold after the paper has been carefully removed. The plants are afterward sunk into the different compartments marked out for them. If the design is very intricate it is wise to indicate the color and nature of plants to be bedded by writing their names on the paper. A plan or paper bed is usually prepared in-doors when the weather does not admit of out-door exercise. Several gentlemen having property in the environs pride themselves on their carpet-lawn, which is the successful attempt of their wives or daughters. The cost is moderate. A tablecloth design is usually executed in low cream-colored shrubs. I have seen a kiosk, under which meals are served in summer, with a circular border repeating emblems of welcome and hospitality cut out in small shrubs.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Delegates to the National Convention —List of Electors.

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

At Large.

Lewis C. Cassidy, R. Milton Speer,
W. S. Stenger, W. L. Scott.

Congressional.

1. Geo. McGowan, Dallas Sanders.
2. John R. Read, Robt. P. Dechert.
3. Thomas J. Barger, Wm. McMullen.
4. Henry S. Donahue, Samuel Josephs.
5. Frederick Gerker, Edwin H. Flood.
6. J. Larkin Forward, Jos. B. Baker.
7. Harman Yerkes, J. Wright Apple.
8. D. Ermentrout, Thos. D. Fister.
9. W. U. Hensel, B. J. McGrann.
10. Wm. H. Sowden, Henry W. Scott.
11. David Lowenberg, R. S. Staples.
12. R. Bruce Ricketts, F. J. Fitzsimmons.
13. James B. Reilly, James Ellis.
14. B. F. Meyers,
14. Grant Weidman.
15. Robert A. Packer,
16. John J. Metzger, Henry Sherwood.
17. Aug. S. Landis, Wm. J. Baer.
18. C. M. Duncan, D. M. Crawford.
19. C. F. Black, W. McSherry.
20. Ed. A. Bigler, J. A. Cassanova.
21. Edgar Cowan, Charles E. Boyle.
22. John B. Larkin, E. A. Wood.
23. Malcolm Hay, C. F. McKenna.
24. Geo. W. Miller, Wm. Gordon,
25. J. B. Knox, Geo. A. Jenks.
26. J. B. Brawley; L. McQuiston.
27. Geo. A. Allen, H. B. Plummer.

ELECTORS.

At Large.

Robert E. Monaghan, W. H. Playford.

Congressional.

1. John Slevin,
2. Edward A. Pue,
3. John M. Campbell,
4. Gillis Dallet,
5. John M. Moffit,
6. Edwin Waldon,
7. Nathan C. James,
8. George Filbert,
9. Jas. G. McSparren,
10. Alf. J. Martin,
11. Adam Gearinger,
12. Frank Turner,
13. F. J. Birmingham,
14. H. E. Davis,
15. George A. Post,
16. A. M. Benton,
17. John P. Linton,
18. John S. Miller,
19. J. O. Saxton,
20. C. N. Bowers,
21. J. A. J. Buchanan,
22. Christopher Magee,
23. Robert M. Gibson,
24. Thomas Bradford,
25. Harry W. Wilson,
26. Samuel Griffith,
27. J. Ross Thompson.

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S FIX.

If the Supreme Court Reverses Judge Stowe, Who Will Be Stuck?

When the time came for issuing liquor licenses a question was raised as to which law they should issue under, that of 1872 or 1875. Treasurer McCallin sought the advice of

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office—Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. R. P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The great fraud of 1876-77, by which upon a false count of the Electoral votes of three States the candidate defeated at the polls was seated in the Presidential Chair, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military force, was the most deadly blow ever aimed at our system of representative government. To preserve the country from the horrors of a second civil war, the Democratic party submitted for the time in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would peacefully redress the great wrong and signally rebuke the dark crime when they should come to vote in 1880. "That issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposed a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of any nation of freemen."
—Democratic State Convention.

THE KEMBLE PARDON BOARD.

FROM every quarter of the country there comes up evidence of deep disgust, at the conduct of the Pardon Board of Pennsylvania in the case of KEMBLE and others who attempted to buy legislation by corrupting members of the Legislature. It has so far weakened faith in the integrity of the Pardon Board, that malicious people might charge that KEMBLE being rich had secured a promise of release if convicted, and that it was the controlling reason for pleading guilty, which let guiltier ones escape. Before this outrage upon justice was decided upon, it was the subject of grave and frequent consultation among the leaders of the Republican party, and there appeared to be but a single question that gave rise to a moments debate, which was, what would be its effect upon the party in the coming election. The merits of the case, the cause of public morality, the vindication of the constitution and the laws, had not a feather's weight in the discussion. The substantial point to be disposed of was, can we afford to perpetrate this great wrong and escape overwhelming defeat at the polls. It was finally decided upon the presumption that being a Presidential year the entire strength of the party would be developed and overcome the squeamishness, as it was termed, of the better portion of the party. Perhaps they argued right, and know better what the party will stand than others not so familiar with the lash, but we firmly believe the members of the Board are mistaken in their estimate of public opinion in this matter, and that it has a deeper root and will produce a more indignant revolt than they imagine. The people are not lost to shame, they have some reverence for justice and public virtue, else courts would be abolished and criminals go unpunished. The Board has made a great mistake in defying public sentiment by granting these pardons, with such indecent haste, as KEMBLE did in attempting to bribe members of the Legislature years ago, and to secure a remedy on indignant people insisted upon a Convention to revise the organic law, and it was the controlling reason for its call and assembling. KEMBLE opposed, and voted against it, but he did not take an oath to support it, as did the members of the Pardon Board, who swore to receive no valuable thing for the performance of their duty, but to defend it and its ordinances.

[From the Daily Post of Thursday.]

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTIONS.

Yesterday was another day of State Conventions. The Republicans held Conventions in Tennessee, Wisconsin and Mississippi, and the Democrats in New Hampshire. The Democratic Convention in the latter State talks plainly about the great fraud of 1876, and boldly calls upon the people everywhere to assert their determined purpose to never again be defrauded of the legitimate result of their ballots. This is to the point and will strike a popular chord. The people of other States also have determined that they will not submit to such gigantic frauds in the future.

Timid statements are made about the political complexion of the New Hampshire delegation to Cincinnati. But there was no need of it. The delegation will go uninstructed, but will be firm in their support of Gov. TILDEN. Mr. STILLSON HUTCHINS and others who oppose Mr. TILDEN were in the Convention, but like the lamb before the shearer they opened not their mouths. This was the part of wisdom and leaves the inference that even Mr. HUTCHINS is not so bitterly opposed to TILDEN as has been represented. We can safely count New Hampshire wheeling into line for TILDEN.

Of the three Republican Conventions, GRANT captured Tennessee, WASHBURNE has a majority in Wisconsin and SHERMAN will doubtless secure Mississippi. In Tennessee the Third term and Anti-third Term question was made the direct issue on the vote for Chairman, and the GRANT crowd won by a vote of 265 to 255. The proceedings will be closed today, and the bulk of the delegation will support GRANT.

The Badger Republicans are to be commended for their nerve. Unlike Republican Congressmen they have not the fear of third-term bulldozers before their eyes. They went into a test vote on Presidential candidates which resulted: BLAINE 89, WASHBURNE 88 SHERMAN 42, GRANT 39, and EDMUNDS 3. WASHBURNE'S strength was remarkable in view of his frequent protests that he's not a candidate and his loud professions of friendship for GRANT. Another curious feature was the combination by SHERMAN and GRANT men to defeat BLAINE. The delegation selected stands WASHBURNE, 9; BLAINE, 7; SHERMAN, 3, and GRANT, 1.

"SHERMAN'S pimps of the Treasury"—we quote DON CAMERON—had it pretty much their own way in Mississippi. The vote on temporary chairman showed a strength of 111 in favor of JOHN against 84 for all his competitors. The "SHERMAN pimps"—we still quote—also won their point in the Committee on Contested Seats but the "BLAINE strikers"—in the language of DON CAMERON—were evidently on their muscle, for when the Committee presented their report the Convention went into awrangle and are probably still fighting, at any rate the Associated Press news leaves them at it. The "pimps" will probably get in their work for Mr. SHERMAN to-day.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

CAMERON says the Philadelphia delegation will be solid for GRANT.

THE iron workers talk of putting up a candidate for Congress in this district against RUSSELL ERRETT.

"OUR people have been overrun with SHERMAN'S treasury pimps and BLAINE'S strikers"—Senator CAMERON.

HAMILTON county is entitled to 52 delegates in the Ohio State Convention and out of that number TILDEN carried 37.

THE Pennsylvania Republicans are divided by Senator CAMERON into two classes viz: GRANT men and "the pimps of SHERMAN and BLAINE."

COL. T. A. SCOTT contemplates not another visit to Europe but retirement to his country home where he can find at the same time rest and employment in the direction of his private affairs.

THE GRANT boom has reached China, but JOHN S. MOSBY of guerilla fame is the only man there affected. The dashing JOHN writes from Hong Kong an indorsement of GRANT and that ought to settle it.

HARTRANFT has been suggested for the Postmaster Generalship, but the suggestion does'nt strike HAYES favorably. If a Pennsylvania Republican is needed for the place how would Judge PETTIS of Meadville do?

SINCE a sunstroke diminished the chances of BLAINE'S nomination four years ago, there has been an anxiety on the part of candidates for the Presidency to appear in good health ever since. They are all stalwarts at present writing.

THE card rate on iron is now 2½ cents, the prevailing price before the boom. This reduces the puddlers' wages to $5 00 per ton. Were a similar reduction made in rents and in every day commodities the hardship would be less grinding on the workingmen.

THE election of GEORGE B. ROBERTS as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is announced, as well as the appointment of a committee to prepare a revised organization for the management of the company. A more conservative policy will, it is assumed, be inaugurated.

THE Franklin county Ohio Democrats have given Senator THURMAN a warm indorsement. Hon. JOHN G. THOMSON was elected one of the delegates to the Ohio Convention and will aid in the management of THURMAN'S boom. Columbus the seat of Franklin county is Senator THURMAN'S home.

VICTORIA'S band of wild Apaches is desolating New Mexico, with none to make him afraid, murdering herders and settlers and scattering the sheep herds numbering hundreds of thousand. We would advise well disposed people who have regard for their scalp locks not to travel through New Mexico at this time even for a gold mine.

PENNSYLVANIA fares well in the River and Harbor bill completed by the House Committee yesterday. The total appropriation is about eight millions, of which this State gets $544,500. The Ohio river gets $250,000, of which $100,000 will be expended on the Davis Island dam. For improvement of the Allegheny $20,000 was appropriated.

THE Democratic City Association of Reading have unanimously indorsed the compromise effected in the recent State Convention, and by formal resolution declared it "a harbinger of success in November for the Democratic ticket, State and National, and that this result was a victory not for any faction nor for any man or men, but a victory of the party over both."

IF there is to be a deadlock in Congress on account of the assumption of Presidential power over the legislative branch of government, it might be well to discuss the resolution introduced in reference to the third-term principle. If HAYES puts on these airs in his first term, what might not be expected from GRANT if elected. There is a fair prospect for an all summer campaign.

FORTY delegates out of fifty-eight, instructions for HANCOCK, tabled in Committee by a vote of 13 to 34, defeat of the unit rule, the nomination of Supreme Judge and Auditor-General over the anti-TILDEN candidates, ought to be considered decided enough, without any further discussion, but there are some people who are resolved to be unhappy.

SINCE Indiana has ceased to vote in October, Ohio becomes the pivotal State, and will attract more than ordinary attention. The struggle will be intense on both sides, to get the *morale* of success for November. The Democrat who could demonstrate his ability to carry Ohio, might be termed the coming man, as the contest would not have to turn upon New York.

ONE of our Allegheny county delegates to the Cincinnati National Convention, has just returned from New York, where he had a pleasant interview with Mr. TILDEN, who is satisfied with the result of the Harrisburg Convention in harmonizing Pennsylvania politics and planting the Democratic party on solid ground. He is in good health and looks with interest upon the political situation.

THE TILDEN boom keeps spreading. The news from Hamilton county, Ohio, shows that he has gained a substantial victory there, and Cincinnati used to be regarded as the hot-bed of anti-TILDENISM. The home of Judge HOADLY, a warm personal friend of Gov. TILDEN, is at Cincinnati, but other prominent citizens of Porkopolis must also appreciate Mr. TILDEN'S strength as well as his claims upon the Democratic party.

T. A. SCOTT is but fifty-six years of age and ought to be in his prime, but forgetting that the human machine, like a locomotive, will only bear a certain strain, imposed upon himself too great a load and the result was something had to give way. The brightest intellects of the day continue to ignore and defy this great law of nature and demand more work from their mental and physical organization than it was intended to perform.

THE GRANT, CAMERON crowd are kept busy denying the reports of discontent, if not actual revolt in the ranks, and that Philadelphia is headquarters for the malcontents; nevertheless DON CAMERON has been telegraphed for and will go to meet BILL ELLIOTT and others of the gang this week—he may induce the crowd to hold together for one ballot, but it is not likely. GRANT don't boom as much as he did.

PRESIDENT HAYES has caused sufficient sensation in sending in another veto, to remind the country that the great fraud still occupies the executive mansion. In vetoing the Little Deficiency bill, as it is called, he virtually declares that the Republican party want soldiers at the polls, and that they must not be interfered with. United States Marshals may have to wait, as well as special deputies for some time for their $600,000.

HON. AMOS C. NOYES on Monday closed his term as State Treasurer, and retired to private life with the esteem and confidence of the entire Commonwealth. His books were always open to inspection by the public, the affairs of the office have been faithfully and judicially administered, and there were no scandals connected with the Treasury since he has been in charge, which is more than can be said of many of his Republican predecessors.

THE foreign iron makers are also having their full share of trouble, 7,000 workmen in the north of England having struck against a reduction of five per cent. in wages awarded by arbitrators. English iron manufacturers have a sort of sliding scale under which workmen's wages were advanced at the recent boom. But the revival in English trade was the result almost solely of the American revival, and when prices fell here manufacturers there attempted to put wages back towards old figures.

SECRETARY QUAY is reported to have attended the secret meeting of Philadelphia Republicans which declared the nomination of GRANT would be a fatal mistake. Any anti-GRANT movement with such men as QUAY at the head of it must either make the average reader laugh or excite the suspicion that some deep laid scheme—to sell out the Pennsylvania delegation probably—is on foot. It may be possible that Mr. QUAY is there ostensibly as an anti-third-term man, but in reality to see that the delegation is not swung away from GRANT.

THE feeling among Democratic Congressmen and Senators is very bitter over HAYES' veto to the Little Deficiency bill. The deficiencies for which the bill provides were created mainly under Republican management, and the general disposition is to let that party shoulder the blame. The appropriations contained in the vetoed bill can be passed without delay except that for the marshals, and the latter should be made to wait till HAYES and his party are willing to have fair men act as supervisors at the polls.

THE biggest farce yet reported in the way of a political Convention was had Wednesday in North Carolina. Greenbackers are about as scarce as hen's teeth in that State, and but four delegates attended the Convention, one of whom is a Republican postmaster. To carry out the farce to the end the "Convention" appointed a State Committee and delegates to the Greenback National Convention, but forgot to adopt a platform. The telegraphic reports say the "Convention" failed to instruct the delegates to Chicago.

IN his letter to General HARRY WHITE, of Pennsylvania, May 29, 1875, President GRANT said:

I am not now, nor have I ever been, a candidate for a renomination. I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise.

The gallant HARRY has now the floor, and leave to answer whether the circumstances are such as to make it an imparative duty for General GRANT to accept the nomination. The circumstances will have to give way in this case to an imperative desire for the nomination.

THE DE YOUNGS have gained one point against Mayor KALLOCH of San Francisco. The Judiciary of the Board of Supervisors have submitted a report censuring KALLOCH for "encouraging the lawless and discontented element" of the city, fiercely denouncing him as "unscrupulous and unprincipled, and devoid of integrity and fidelity to the public," and demanding that a judicial inquiry be made into his case. Mayor KALLOCH presided at the meeting and put the motion for preliminary steps for his removal from office with a calm, dignified and unconcerned demeanor that shows him to be a man of nerve, no matter how detestable may be his principles.

THE Pardon Board of this State would never have dared to liberate KEMBLE, if it had not been a Presidential year, remarked a prominent Republican. This is an admission that in ordinary campaigns it would have defeated the party. It should do so now, and we predict it will, when the history of the transaction comes to be discussed before the people. It cannot be possible that the entire body of the Republican party will endorse the pardon or submit to this high-handed outrage upon public morals, without an emphatic protest. There is an independent element within the lines which cannot be made to follow where such men as KEMBLE lead; they will revolt and are not afraid to make it known, although it is a Presidential year.

THE Senatorial syndicate having charge of the Third Term boom is beginning to realize that the "Strong man" theory is like the Irishman's elephant: hard to handle. CONKLING is putting on the brakes in New Nork to prevent the sober second thought of the Republicans of that State, and DON CAMERON finds the machine going to pieces in this State with the adherents of the "Plumed Knight" exulting over the wreck. The illustrious JACK LOGAN is also badly frightened, and grip-sack in hand has left the theatre of great men to log roll in Illinois and convince the grangers that unless they shake the hay seed out of their hair and proclaim for the greatest man in the world, the boom which has been nursed with so much care for the last two years will explode and Useless GRANT will live only as an example of the ingratitude of the Republic.

HAYES' veto message is a curious document considered in the light of his past conduct. He objects to the Little Deficiency bill on the ground that the clause providing that the Deputy Marshals shall be appointed by the United States Courts instead of by the United States Marshals, the men so appointed to be taken equally from both parties, is not germane and a "rider" which changes existing law. This hypocritical assumption of virtue is apparent to all who remember that while a member of Congress HAYES voted for every "rider" that advanced the welfare of the Republican party which conceived the system of "riders" and carried it out on many occasions. And while he assumes this hypocritical position he at the same time places himself on the record as opposed to any limitation of the present system of "supervising" the elections and indorses those abuses of partisan power which the Republicans have profited by repeatedly and which they evidently hope to utilize in the Presidential election next fall.

DOUBTING Thomases of the Democratic party who fear TILDEN'S nomination on account of JOHN KELLY'S alleged strength in New York, can find encouragement in the following Washington special to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

A gentleman just from New York reports a rebellion in the Republican camp there which is causing the Grant men great uneasiness. From the best estimates that can be made there are at least 40,000 Republicans in New York who will not vote for Grant if nominated. This will give the State to the Democrats and perhaps the Presidency also.

There is a great deal of talk in New York of bringing out an independent Republican candidate if Grant is nominated; not that there is any hope that such a candidate could be elected, but it would give anti-third term Republicans a candidate they could vote for. They will not vote for Grant.

KELLY'S strength has been largely over-estimated at best, and the movement of Anti-third term New York Republicans will certainly more than offset any Democratic deflection that KELLY can control.

The Famine in Ireland.

That a famine exists in Ireland cannot be denied, and that it will continue until the coming crops shall be harvested is also a fact. James Redpath has just returned after an exhaustive examination on the ground and an extended correspondence, having been sent by the editor of the *N. Y. Tribune* to find the fact and report them. He furnished a distinct article on the subject of the *N. Y. Independent*, which demands serious attention. He states:

"In my veins there is not one drop of Irish blood: in my creed there is not one article of the Catholic faith. I appeal for further aid to these starving people, not on behalf of a kindred race nor for members of a kindred creed, but as a man to men for man."

Of course the causes of the present famine, which is the tenth in this century, were the failures of the crops in the west of Ireland, the failure of the Irish Fisheries, the heavy summer rains, that ruined the hay and peat, the recent bad seasons in England and Scotland and the competition from this country in agricultural products and cattle. He contrdicts the assertion that the Irish peasant is lazy and imprudent, and asserts that he is one of hardest workers on this planet, notwithstanding English writers have repeated the libel until they really affect to believe it. He states further:

The people now suffering are the descendants of the original inhabitants of Ireland. Their estates or the estates of their lords were confiscated by Elizabeth, by Cromwell, and by William of Orange. The face of Tyranny is so hideous even to itself that it always wears the mask of some power that mankind honors. Legree posed as Moses. The slave auction-block was built behind the Christian Church. The Slave Power organized petty larceny (stealing the wages of the poor) into a "domestic institution" but it christened the monstrous invention "Chivalry" and quoted the Scripures with a sonorous voice to deaden the sound of the overseer's lash. The oppression of the Irish by England was justified as essential to Protestant Ascendency. Catholics by thousands have been robbed of their estates; the exercise of the rites of their religion has been prohibited, under penalty of death, their priests have been banished and hunted and hanged; free speech has been suppressed and a free press proscribed; every method that malignity and fanaticism could devise has been mercilessly adopted to extirpate the Irish race. And now, when the Catholic peasants are starving, their sufferings are coolly attributed to their faith. There are two words that are everywhere respected in America—landlord and Protestant; for landlords with us, as a class, are fair-dealing men, and Protestants with us, as a class, are the champions of equal rights, irrespective of race or religion. But the Irish landlords, as a class, are little local Plantagenets, who respect no *Magna Charta*, and who have no warlike nobles to keep them in a healthy dread of a veto by strangulation; who have no regard for human rights and for human suffering; who do not live among their tenants, nor even visit them, and who have no more pity for their privations than the shark has for the welfare of the children of the sailor between its jaws. They live abroad. Their agents are esteemed in exact proportion as they exact their Shylock rents with the pulseless punctuality of machines. Behind them stands the remorseless power of the British Empire, which obeys their most merciless mandates. The Irish tenant has no rights that the Irish landlord feels bound to respect, and the British Government never falters in executing what the Irish landlord decrees. I blamed Mr. Parnell for some of his utterances in America before I went to Ireland. Since I returned, I am amazed at the moderation of his language.

Lord Clarendon, two hundred years ago, declared that the religion of the Scotch consisted of hatred of "the Papists." When I was a little boy in Scotland, I thought that the definition was still correct there. In Ireland to-day it is too often true that the Protestant hates the Pope rather than loves the Master. As a class, they are astonishingly indifferent to the sufferings of the Catholics. I am not now speaking of the educated Protestants, nor of the Protestant clergy as a class—I was proud of their active co-operation with the Catholic priesthood in alleviating the prevailing distress; but among the lower orders, and even among the wealthier laymen, the general tone of their talk was a tone of contempt for the sufferers, because they were Catholics, or a denial of the existence of the suffering that groaned and shivered at their very doors. One day, for example, I rode out with a priest in County Mayo to examine the condition of the poor in his parish. He offered to take me through the whole of his parish—twenty miles in length. I could not endure the dreadful sights I saw in the cabins of the peasantry. After we had ridden two miles, I caused the priest to turn back. I grew sick and wept like a child. Yet, when I returned to the hotel, a banker from a neighboring town told me (not knowing what I had seen) that there was no distress in the county, and that the people were never so well off. I recalled the bold statement once made to me in Georgia, in the days of slavery, by a white man, who said that the Negroes did not want to be emancipated; and, pointing to a colored man, he added: "There's a Nigger you couldn't hire to be free!" That Negro had offered to pay my expenses North, and a handsome sum in addition, if I would take him away as my servant. Protestantism in Ireland is often another name for the sentiment of caste.

It is for this reason, as well as from motives of humanity, apart from any denominational considerations, that I hope American Protestanism will continue its contributions to the Irish relief funds until the coming harvests are gathered. The funds now in hand will not relieve the distress beyond the month of May. Not only will our contributions relieve terrible distress; but it will teach the Protestants of Ireland a lesson, greatly needed there, of religious toleration, and it will atone in some degree for the unnumbered cruelties done in the name of Protestanism to the Catholics of Ireland for centuries and still. It will also help to remove the prejudices that have naturally been engendered to the hearts of the Irish Catholics against the Protestant faith They have been the victims of English "Protestant Ascendency." *It* meanth earthless oppression. Let us teach them that there is another kind of Protestant Ascendency—the ascendency of benevolence over prejudice, of charity over creed.

Springer's Third Term Boom.

Owing to dilatory motions, Springer's anti-third term resolution was not introduced into the House. Under the new rules it cannot come up until the first Monday in June, which will be after the Chicago Convention, The Springer mantrap is a tolerbly ugly document. It sets out with a statement that the House of Representatives on the 15th of December, 1875, adopted the following resolution by a vote of 234 to 18:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence a part of our Republican system of government, and that any department from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

Also that the Pennsylvania Republican Convention on May 26, 1875, adopted the following anti-third term resolution as part of the party platform:

Resolved, That we declare a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania; in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

As also that the Ohio Republican Convention adopted the following anti-third-term resolution as part of the Republican platform on June 2, 1875:

The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.

Also, that the Iowa Republicans adopted the following resolution condemning the third-term policy on June 30, 1875:—

Resolved, That the Republican party of Iowa opposes a third term, and believe that President Grant's letter to General White fairly removes that issue from our politics.

Also that the Minnesota Republican Convention in July, 1875, adopted the following anti-third-term resolution as part of their platform:—

Resolved, That, we accept with approbation the letter of President Grant discouraging the continuance in office of any magistrate of the nation for a longer period than two terms.

Also that the New York Republican Convention, on September 28, 1875, adopted the following anti-third-term resolution as part of the platform.—

Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

Also that the Massachusetts Republican Convention in the same year adopted the following anti-third-term resolution—

That sound reason, as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the Republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, requires that the term of the Chief Magistrate of the United States should not exceed a second term.

Also that the ex-President, who now seeks a renomination for a third term, said in his last annual message, December 5, 1876:

With the present term of Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receieve attention from me further than as a citizen of the Republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity, and prosperity of the whole land.

MR. GLADSTONE may be congratulated on having prevailed on Earl Cowper, K. G., to accept the costly and responsible post of Viceroy of Ireland. Lord Cowper is a very sensible, well-educated man, of the highest personal character, and what is of moment in the case of an Irish Viceroy, of immense wealth. Both he and his wife a daughter of the Marquis of Northampton, are entirely unconnected with Ireland; but if this is to be regretted on some accounts, it, on the other hand, has its advantages in the fact of the Viceroy coming to his office quite unfettered by local ties or personal prejudices. The Cowpers are one of the numerous families in the English peerage who owe their rise to a successful lawyer, whose brother was at one time put an his trial for the murder of Miss Stout, a young Quaker lady, a *cause celebre*, which drew upon him the attention of the whole country. This brother, of whose innocence there is not shadow of doubt, afterward himself became a Judge, and was grandfather of the poet. The present Viceroy inherits the great estates of his grandmother, Lady Palmerston, and will ultimately inherit those of his mother, who owns an enormous mansion—said to contain more bedrooms than any house in England—with a great estate in Bedfordshire. Lord Cowper is a steady Whig. His sister is married to the Hon. Auberon Herbert, the radical ex-member for Nottingham.

So far thirty-seven counties in Illinois have chosen 223 delegates, and these are classified by the friends of Blaine as follows: For Blaine, 125; for Grant, 91; for Washburne, 7. Conventions are still to be held in sixty-five counties, of which Cook is one, and entitled to 92 of the 691 delegates who will compose the State Convention. It is quite probable that the complexion of the Cook county delegation will determine that of the State Convention. The Grant men challenge these figures, but the Blaine boom keeps spreading, and the symptoms are that they will capture the State.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

TO A LOCUST.

Charmer of longing—counsellor of sleep!
The cornfield's chorister
Whose wings to music whir—
Come, mimic lute, my soul in songs to steep.
Brush tiny foot and wing
In tender musicking:
Come! out of sleepless care my heart uplift,
Locust! and set love free
With your shrill minstrelsy,
And, in the morning, I will give for gift
A fresh green leek to you
And kissing drops of dew.
MEDEAGER.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, the degenerate son of an illustrious sire, is whooping up the Grant boom in Illinois.

LITTLE 'GENE HALE wants to be Postmaster General. What a political machine Eugene would make of that office!

EX-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS has been invited to deliver a memorial address at Macon, Mississippi, on Decoration Day.

ROBERT G. SEYMOUR is the name of a Boston clergyman who introduced Beecher to an audience as "the genius next to Shakespeare."

OLE BULL, now living at Cambridge, has imported four Norwegian ponies, the only ones in this country, one of which, a handsome stallion, is valued at $2,000, and the others at $1,000 each.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says Washburne has elements of great strength, but his very virtues count against him. Of course they do. What possible chance is there for virtue at Chicago?

MORE than ten thousand farmers have written to Vennor the weather prophet this spring to inquire the prospects for good crops. We had entertained a better opinion of the New England farmers than this.

THE Benedictine order of monks has given to the church forty Popes, two hundred cardinals, fifty patriarchs, sixteen hundred and thirty archbishops, five thousand bishops, and numerous canonized saints.

THE chairman of the New York delegation to Cincinnati is Lucius Robinson, and the chairman of the Vermont delegation is Lucius Bobinson. Newspaper correspondents will please avoid a repetition of Little Buttercup's performance.

RESOLUTIONS were adopted by the National Butter and Egg Convention recommending a repeal of the duty on salt and protesting against the farmers being mulcted in the interests of a few monopolists of the State of New York.

"GATH" writes that he met Galusha A. Grow, who said: "I do not think Grant is going to get the nomination. Blaine's chances seem the best, and, after Blaine, Washburne or Sherman. The Pennsylvania delegation is not going to vote solidly for Grant. There are *twenty-five men* on it who will not vote for him on any ballot."

MISS CHARLOTTE KRAUSE, of New York, on Friday leaped from the bridge to Harlen river fifty feet below. She took her four children, all arrryed in their best clothing to the bridge with her, that they could see her take her own life. She was rescued and will be removed to the Insane asylum.

LAGOW telegraphed to his wife at Palestine, Ill., to go to the railroad station with a hearse to meet a certain train, as he would then acrive dead. She did so, and found him dead—drunk. Angry at his joke and possibly disappointed, she had him thrown into the hearse, in which she conveyed him home.

THE latest entry in the Presidential race is made by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which names Judge Calvin C. Pratt of that city for the Cincinnati nomination The Judge, says the *Eagle*, "was born and grew up to manhood in Massachusetts, and no man ever was a Democrat in Massachusetts, except upon principle."

SIDNEY A. SHORES, who married his step-daughter, aged 11, at Somerset, Md., has been fined $500 for violating a State law forbidding such wedlock. The marriage is also invalidated. The Rev. Zaccheus Bowen who performed the ceremony, is very old, and, as he pleaded that he did not know the youthfulness of the girl, the public prosecutor let him go unpunished.

PRINCESS LOUISE is growing tired of Canada and—the Canadians! Snobbery has been rampant at the Dominion capital ever since royalty first made its appearance at Rideau Hall, and the blow which it receives in the announcement that Her Royal Highness is bored to death is all the more crushing, from the fact that the self-conceit of the Canadian tuft hunters prevented them from entertaining even the slightest suspicion of the truth.

Still They Come!

At $1 50 a pair.

Twenty more cases of good heavy sole buckle Alexis and ties, 6 to 12, for men, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

IT MAY BE A DEAD-LOCK.

By Vetoing the Little Deficiency Bill.

Hayes Defiles His Own Record and Repudiates the Precedents of His Party.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The President sent to the House to-day the following message vetoing the Deficiency Appropriation bill:

To the House of Representatives:

After mature consideration of the bill entitled, "An act making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

The bill appropriates about $8,000,000, of which over $600,000 is for the payment of United States Marshals and of general and special duty marshals, earned during the current fiscal year, and their incidental expenses.

The appropriations made in the bill are needed to carry on the operations of the Government, and to fulfill its obligations for the payment of money long since due to its officers for services, and expenses essential to the execution of their duties under the laws of the United States. The necessity of these appropriations is so urgent, and they have been already so long delayed, that if the bill before me contained no permanent, original legislation unconnected with these appropriations, it would receive any prompt approval. It contains, however, provisions which materially change and, by implication, repeal important parts of laws for the regulation of United States elections. These laws have for several years past been the subject of vehement political controversy, and have been denounced as unnecessary, oppressive, and unconstitutional. On the other hand, it has been maintained with equal zeal and earnestness that election laws are indispensable to fair and lawful elections, and are clearly warranted by the Constitution. Under these circumstances, to attempt in the Appropriation bill the modification or repeal of these laws, is to annex a condition to the passage of needed and proper appropriations which tends to deprive the Executive of the equal and independent exercise of discretion and judgment which the Constitution contemplates.

The objection to the bill, therefore, to which I respectfully ask your attention is, that it gives marked and deliberate sanction, attended by circumstances of pressing necessity, too questionable, and, as I am clearly of the opinion, the dangerous practice of tacking upon appropriation bills general and permanent legislation. This practice opens wide the door to hasty, inconsiderate and sinister legislation, and it invites attacks upon the independence and constitutional powers of the Executive, by providing an easy and effective way of constraining Executive discretion. Although of late this practice has been resorted to by all political parties, when clothed with power, it did not prevail until forty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and more than half the States contain substantially this provision, or some other of a like intended meaning.

The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by the return to early practice of government and to the true rule of legislation which is, that every measure should stand upon its own merits.

I am firmly convinced that appropriation bills ought not to contain any legislation not relevant to the application or expenditure of money thereby appropriated, and that by strict adherence to this principle an important and much needed reform will be accomplished.

Placing my objection to the bill on this feature of its frame, I forbear any comment upon the important general and permanent legislation which it contains as a matter for specific and independent consideration.

[Signed.] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
Executive Mansion, May 4, 1880

TWICE VISITED BY BURGLARS.

A Man who Kept about $100,000 in his House.

[Bradford, Pa. Special.]

Isaac Steele lives with his wife, son, and daughter near Petrolia. He is the owner of the once famous Steele oil farm, and is very wealthy. Having no faith in banks, he has for years kept in a safe in his house between $80,000 and $100,000 in money. Two years ago three masked burglars broke into Steele's house and attempted to rob him. They had secured Steele and his wife, the son and daughter being away, when they were alarmed by the sound of some one approaching the house and fled. Steele still persisted in keeping the large amount of money in his house, saying that he would rather take his chances with burglars than with banks or any investment he knew of. Night before last, at about midnight, three men broke into Steele's house. They seized him and his wife, who fought desperately. Mrs. Steele was knocked senseless by one of the men, all of whom were masked. The son appeared on the scene. One of the burglars met him at the door of the room and leveling a revolver at his head compelled him to stand still. The daughter then entered the room from another door. The room was lighted up during the encounter by a lamp left burning on a table by the old folks when they retired. Old Mr. Steele was still fighting desperately with the remaining two men when his daughter entered the room. She at once seized one of the men, and left her father to cope with the other. The robber whom the daughter had seized knocked her down, and kicked her until she was unconscious. She had torn the mask from his face, however, and recognized in him a notorious character of the neighborhood named Jim James. Old Mr. Steele had by this time been overcome, but had, in the struggle with the burglar, snatched the cloth from his face, and recognized "Billy" McDonald, a man who had gained much notoriety in the neighborhood as a pedestrian. The cries of the family and the noise made by the struggle in the room had alarmed a neighboring family, and two men hurried to the Steele residence. Their approach was heard by the burglars, and they fled from the house by the back door. The men followed them, firing several shots, but the desperadoes reached the woods in safety. Yesterday McDonald and James were found lurking about the village, and were arrested and lodged in jail. It is not positively known who the third burglar is, but a well-known resident of Petrolia is suspected, and will probably be arrested. It is said that Steele intends to seek some other place of deposit for his spare cash.

Neuralgia—A Remarkable Cure.

The following extracts are from a letter received from S. A. Russell, Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, dated June 5th, 1879: I felt satisfied that if the remedy (Compound Oxygen) was really what you claimed it to be, it was just what I wanted for a daughter who had been a *sufferer with neuralgia for more than fifteen years.* I wrote you for a copy of your Treatise on Compound Oxygen. After reading this little work, and the certificates of such men as Judge Kelly, T. S. Arthur and others, I felt that if these were genuine, there must be REAL MERIT in the remedy. * * * I then ordered the remedy sent to my daughter in Kansas. That was about one year ago, and since using the supply then ordered, *my daughter has not only not had neuralgia, but considers herself in perfect health.* * * * Regarding my daughter as having, through the blessing of God, been *permanently cured of as stubborn a case of neuralgia as it is possible for any person to be afflicted with and live, by the use of your Compound Oxygen*, I esteem it a PLEASURE and a DUTY to send you this statement." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which contains a record of many remarkable cures, sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

POLITICAL.

New Hampshire Choses a Delegation to Cincinnati Favorable to Tilden.

Delegates Gathering For the Anti-Third Term Convention at St. Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

FRAUD OF '76 DENOUNCED AND DELEGATES UNINSTRUCTED.

CONCORD, N. H., May 5.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Geo. F. Putnam, Chairman of the State Committee, and he named Jno. W. Shirly for President, and all other officers. Several committees were then appointed, which retired and subsequently submitted their report.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

"We, the Democrats of New Hampshire, re-affirm our devotion to the principles of the Democratic Republican Government as asserted by the founders of American Liberty, embodied in the Constitution and consistently maintained by the Democratic party of the Union. We denounce the so-called Republican party, its doctrines, its methods and its controlling minds as the persistent enemy of the Federal Government and we especially denounce that most infamous act of usurpation, whereby the fairly determined will of the American, people constitutionally expressed at the polls, was most outrageously defied and shameless creatures of conspiracy and fraud installed in place of the lawfully elected President and Vice President of the United States. We unite with our brethren throughout the land in asserting the sacred right of free elections, the right of every citizen to cast his ballot unintimidated by Federal bayonets or any instrumentality of force or fraud. We call upon the representatives of the people in Congress to persevere in the maintainance of that right, and the people everywhere to assert their determined purpose to never again be defrauded of the legitimate result of its exercise. With full confidence in the judgment of the patriotism of our delegates this day chosen, we believe in the exercise of wise discretion enjointly with the representatives of the party from all the States that they will select as standard bearers of the party at Cincinnati men who will command the hearty and enthusiastic support of every honest Democrat and sincere patriot in the land, to the end that the party of corruption, usurpation and fraud shall be defeated, and honest, constitutional Government re-established in our midst."

The delegates chosen are Harry Bingham, John H. George, Frank Jones, Martin U. B. Edgerly. Alternates Jos. Burroughs, John W. Morse, John F. Cloutman, David H. Young. The delegates are instructed to adhere to the two-thirds rule. Adjourned.

It is impossible at this time to get at the exact status of the delegation to Cincinnati. The Convention elected to-day is either for or against Tilden, but from what can be learned seems to be favorable to Tilden. No expression of preference was made in the Convention, no speech being made except by the Chairman, who only discussed general political questions.

NORTH CAROLINA GREENBACKERS

FOUR DELEGATES PRESENT AT THE STATE CONVENTION.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 5.—The State National Greenback Convention was held here to-day. Only four delegates were present, one of that number was a Republican postmaster. Congressman De La Matyr did not make his appearance. An Executive Committee for the State was chosen, with J. R. Winston of Milton, chairman. Delegates to the National Convention at Chicago June 9th were appointed. They go uninstructed. No other business was transacted.

"SHERMAN AND BLAINE PIMPS."

CAMERON ON PHILADELPAIA DELEGATES.

In regard to the telegram sent out by the Associated Press from Philadelphia last night, to the effect that the Philadelphia delegates to the Chicago convention had held a meeting and decided not to vote for Grant, Senator Cameron says it is the merest bosh. In reply to the questions of your correspondent to-day, he said:

"The Sherman and Blaine people—in fact, the whole anti-Grant gang—have from the first been moving heaven and earth to split up and disorganize the Pennsylvania delegation. Our State has been flooded with documents from the different Presidential Bureaus, and our people have been overrun with Sherman's Treasury pimps and Blaine's strikers. Never have such strenuous efforts been made to undo what has already been done. But it has had little effect, other than scaring a few of the timid, who every once in a while need a little bracing up. Our delegation is solid—you can bet on that; even should a half dozen break away, it will be because their votes will not be needed at Chicago. This dispatch from Philadelphia is simply another sign of the waning of the contest against Grant. The Sherman and Blaine men, finding that their case is about hopeless, hope to make a rally by a severe onslaught on the Pennsylvania delegation. They want the idea that there is to be a break to go abroad, so as to affect the Conventions soon to be held in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and Illinois, but particularly in Illinois. This explains the whole thing. I pronounce the story a d—d lie, concocted by the pimps of Sherman and Blaine to affect the approaching Conventions in Illinois and the other extreme North-western States. You can mark Pennsylvania down for Grant first, last and all the time; and mark me when I say we are going to nominate Grant on the first ballot as sure as the color of my hair is red."

ANTI-THIRD TERMERS.

DELEGATES ARRIVING FOR THE ST. LOUIS NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—The arrivals during the day of delegates to the Anti-Third Term Republican Convention, have been only moderate, but the local committee have advices which indicate a full attendance when the Convention meets at noon to-morrow. Among the delegates already on the ground are E. C. Hubbard, a delegate to the Chicago Convention, from the Second Kentucky district; G. W. Whitridge, secretary of the New York Independent State Committee; Eugene A. Gilbert, Iowa; Rev. J. H. Welsh, colored, of Pensacola, Florida; Rev. T. Gould, colored, of Philadelphia; Peter Brown, from the Soldiers Home, of Dayton, O.; James E. Scripps, editor of the *Evening News*, Detroit. Word had been received that a delegation of Louisville Republicans who sympathize with the movement and who were appointed delegates at the Republican mass meeting held in that city last night, would be present.

POLITICS IN GENERAL.

TILDEN IN OHIO.

[Cincinnati Inquirer, May 4th.]

The Democratic primaries in Cincinnati have resulted in the election of a delegation to the State Convention substantially in favor of the nomination of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency.

In this city there is an emphatic Tilden triumph, though some of the ward delegates were elected as pronounced Jewett men. The clear majority for Tilden and the underlying current for Jewett are significant facts as showing not so much that Tilden is the first choice, and Jewett, probably, the second choice of the Democrats of this tenth of Ohio, as showing that Senator Thurman, Ohio's Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination, is neither the first nor the second choice of the Democrats of Ohio's chief city. There was no opposition to Senator Thurman in this city. No voice was lifted against him. His views were not attacked, publicly or privately. His private character and public virtue are unassailable, and his political opinions, whether assailable or not, were not assailed. In spite of all these favorable facts, the candidacy of Senator Thurman, as a serious matter, was practically ingnored by the Democrats of Cincinnati at the primaries yesterday. The facts that the Democrats of Cleveland, the second city of Ohio, have also a candidate other than Senator Thurman will not be forgotten in connection with this fact. Cleveland has been regarded as the home of the friends of Senator Thurman. The Democrats of that city have advocated his cause when the majority of the Ohio Democrats were opposed to him. The defection, for it can not accurately be called anything else, in that quarter of the State was not without meaning. Judge Thurman has strong personal friends in this city, and here the candidacy of Senator Thurman was regarded as a hopeless one, and even in the absence of opposition to him his candidacy was ignored, and the contest was between delegates in favor of other candidates. These primaries show, also, that Mr. Tilden has still a firm grasp upon the judgment and the faith and the hope of Democrats, and that the almost unannounced candidacy of Mr. Jewett is strong and growing, and not local. We are simply indicating the facts; we are not making them.

THE GRANT-WASHBURNE-BLAINE FIGHT IN ILLINOISE.

CHICAGO, May 4.—There is great activity and excitement in political circles in this city, caused by the doubtful outcome of the county elections to the State Convention and the action of the latter respecting delegates to the National Republican Convention. Grant, Blaine, and Washburne, are the three most prominent names mentioned and have up to this time secured all the delegates elected to the State Convention. A Washburne meeting called by his friends and neighbors, will be held at the Fair Banks Hall to-night and in respect to that meeting the *Daily News*, a Grant paper, obtained from Hon. E. B. Washburne a statement that dissented from purpose to be proved by it that he would be at Springfield to-night with Grant, he further reiterated his determination under no circumstances to be a candidate for the Presidency, but to support General Grant first, last and all the time. He further says that the various movements looking towards his nomination are entirely without his approval and he is out of patience with over-zealous friends.

DOUBLE DELEGATION FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—The Republican District Conventions to select delegates to the State Convention assembled to-night. In each of the three districts there were two conventions, one opposed to and the other in favor of the nomination of General Grant for a third term. There was no interference by one faction with the other and the proceedings were quiet. Each selected delegates to the State Convention, where their claims will be decided. It is declared by some of those more prominent in the movement for the nomination of General Grant, that if they are excluded from participation in the State Convention they will organize a separate convention and send delegates to Chicago.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

WINCHESTER, VA., May 4.—The National campaign in this State was inaugurated here to-day by a spirited Democratic mass-meeting, which attracted a large number of prominent residents in the valley, being participated in by several prominent orators, including the Hon. D. W. Voorhees of Indiana, and Hon. John D. Gordon of Georgia. The discussion was distinctively on National politics and excited much applause from the immense crowd in attendance. The orators touched upon all the questions at issue in the coming campaign, referring to the abuses of the Federal officials and the great fraud perpetrated upon the people at the last Presidential election. The financial question was discussed at length, arguments being made in favor of constitutional currency and of gold and silver and paper money convertible into coin. The presence of the military at the polls, the granting of bounties and all class legislation were sweepingly denounced, the addresses in each instance concluding with stirring appeals to the Democracy to prepare for the coming struggle. The meeting, which was given special interest by the fact that it was the first gun of the national campaign, was in point of attendance and enthusiasm in every way worthy of the honor of leading the van in the Presidential battle. At night a second meeting was held, which was addressed by several prominent speakers, whose remarks were listened to with an interest and attention that augured well for the Democracy of the State.

PHILADELPHIA ANTI-GRANT MOVEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Philadelphia delegates to the Chicago Convention don't seem to know much, as a general thing, about where they may stand a month hence when that Convention will be held. None of them want to go for Grant, but most of them explain that there are reasons which will probably induce them to obey the instructions of the State Convention, unless Senator Cameron, who is bigger than the State Convention, should change his mind and want them to go for somebody else.

A secret meeting of prominent Republicans was held last night at the residence of Wm. R. Leeds. Among the prominent men present were Secretary of State M. S. Quay, James McManes, Delegates at Large, Wm. S. Douglass and Wm. Elliott, of the First District; Wm. R. Leeds and David Lane, Second; David Monat and Wm. L. Smith, Third; W. Elwood Rowan and Hamilton Disston, Fourth, and Thos. J. Powers and Adam Albright, of the Fifth. The result of the meeting was to elicit the fact that all the gentleman present, with the exception of Mr. Rowan, believed that the nomination of Gen. Grant would be a fatal mistake, and a movement to ascertain how far this feeling obtains among the rank and file of the party will be made. James McManes, a delegate at large, says. "All the delegates excepting Mr. Rowan were found to be opposed to Grant's nomination. Even Mr. Rowan does not favor it, but he was acting under instructions. I have always felt that it will be a mistake to nominate Grant, and speak thus frankly because I am sure it is the sentiment of a majority of the party in Philadelphia.

Mr. Quay, delegate at large, said: "I do not propose to change from my instructions *just now*, and am not yet aware that any others of the city delegation will take any action to that effect. I am one of the men who were instructed by the Harrisburg Convention to vote for Grant, and should Grant come before the National Convention I will vote for him."

GRANT AND WASHBURNE.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The immediate sensation in political circles is a quarrel between the Grant managers and E. B. Washburne. In fact Logan, the head of the Grant management here, and Washburne have not been friends for years, but they have recently co-operated in the campaign for Grant's nomination, and relations approaching intimacy have been established. Notwithstanding this, however, Logan has watched Washburne with sinister and suspicious eyes. As was inevitable under this condition of things, complicated by the fact that a vast section of the extreme anti-Grant element is urging Washburne himself as a candidate for President, the pleasant condition of affairs has been disturbed, and the two sections of the Grant management have had an open quarrel. The row started at the recent big Grant meeting in this city, a conspicuous place in which was assigned to Washburne, but he dodged the meeting and left town. This excited suspicion and Logan and Emory Storrs and the rest soon fully believed that Washburne, while making pretensions to support Grant and ostentatiously discountenancing the movements in his own behalf, was secretly encouraging the Washburne demonstrations, and working up delegates wherever it could be done without attracting the attention of the Grant politicians. Arriving at this belief, they at once communicated it to Grant, and supported it by such facts and arguments as to convince him of Washburne's insincerity, and they now "are out." Washburne now is ruled out of the Grant councils, and the hostile feeling is becoming apparent to even outsiders. The alliance is all the more formidable from the fact that though but few of the delegates have been instructed for Washburne, he is the second choice of many, while Blaine has captured 125 of the 223 delegates elected, and is working with all the force of an early start and an effective organization and plenty of money. The Grant men hitherto have been dormant; but under Logan's manipulations, a change of sentiment is reported in various county districts. The various candidates for State honors, with one or two exceptions, have declared their allegiance to the Grant cause, and the County Conventions are now generally sending Grant delegates to the Springfield Convention.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Strike of Iron Workers in England Against a Reduction of Wages.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 4.—Upwards of seven thousand iron workers are on a strike in North England against the five per cent. reduction of wages awarded by the arbitrators. A ballot was taken by the iron workers at Consett to-day, and a majority of four to one was in favor of the continuance of the strike.

The Burnley Masters, in order to support the Blackburn Masters in their notice to spinners and cord room hands of the reduction of wages, have decided to suspend the rule requiring a notice before discharging the hands.

All of Lorillard's horses have been scratched for the Chester meeting, which begins to-day.

LONDON, May 5.—The differences between the financial results in India and those promised in the budgets statement, published in February, is from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000. The financial member of the Viceroy's Council grossly underestimated the expenses of the Afghan war. The Indian Government sends a dispatch to the Secretary of State for India, stating that the cost of the Afghan war will probably exceed the estimates by £4,000,000. The dispatch declares that the Military Department is solely blameable. They believe the estimates sufficient, and advised their adoption by the Financial Department.

The *Standard*, in an additional article, commenting on the deficit in Afghan finances says: "There seems to be unfortunately no room for doubt that the recent glowing financial calculations of the Indian Government have proved, to use a gentle expression, untrustworthy. Some time after the budget was produced the Government at Calcutta, discovered there would be glaring discrepancy between the financial results actually realized and those promised by the Viceroy's Chancellor of Exchequer. The discreponcy is variously stated at from three to five millions pounds, either sum would unfortunately be large enough to throw all the finances of the Empire into confusion, at least for the present, and if a deficiency exists, the whole of the special argument by which Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Stanhope justified the policy of the late Government falls to the ground. The most favorable view which can be taken of the case, if the discrepancy is as great as has been asserted, is that there was extreme recklessness or gross negligence on the part of the financial authorities in India. On this supposition the inevitable conclusion is that Sir James Strach is unfit for the grave and responsible duties of his post, and ought to be replaced as speedily as possible by a really competent financier.

A Simla dispatch says: "A minute of the member of the Indian Council for the Military Department and a memorandum from the Military Accountant General explain the manner in which the estimates were framed and the reasons why the Military Department believed them sufficient, and officially recommended the Finance Department to adopt them. The minute declares that the Military Department were entirely responsible, that they failed to foresee that it would be necessary to purchase instead of hiring means for transportation, &c."

The *Despatch* declares that the condition of Indian finances apart from the war, continues thoroughly satisfactory, and estimates of revenue have been realized; that the general financial position is good as was described in the budget statement, and that but for the war there would have been a surplus of four million pounds both in 1879 and 1880.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 5.—The Catholic bishop and clergy, in conference, unanimously resolved to accept as satisfactory Parnell's reasons for leaving Meath, and the majority decided to adopt A. M. Sullivan as his successor, provided he felt at liberty to co-operate cordially with Parnell in Parliament. A public open air meeting was held in the evening and the announcement of Sullivan's name elicited cheers and cries of "no." There were several fights among partisans of the rival candidates, Drake and Sullivan. The police were obliged to interfere, and to protect Drake's partisans. Parnell said if he had been consulted as to his own inclination, he would represent Meath; but if he did so, Cork would be undoubtedly lost.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 4.—In the debate on the third reading of tae Anti-Socialist bill today the Reichstag rejected the amendment, proposed by Leichensperger, that the law should continue in force one year only, and adopted the bill, by a vote of 191 to 94, in the form decided upon at the second reading, prolonging the operation of the law until September 30, 1884, and providing that the law empowering the local authorities to refuse the right of residence to persons already expelled by them should not apply to members of the Reichstag, or other legislators who should remain at the seats of their respective Legislatures during the several sessions. During the debate Liebkoecht was called to order for insulting a deputy, and Herr Hasselmann for saying that German workmen were being forced to act the same as Russian anarchists.

BERLIN, May 5.—In a debate on the anti-Socialist bill in the Reichstag, yesterday, Herr Hasselman made a declaration of his political creed, which caused considerable commotion. He said that in Russia the anarchists had risen against despotism; in France the Commune had done so, and he hoped the German workingmen would follow their example. He said he identified himself with energetic revolutionary people, and regretted that once before in the Reichstag it was denied on the part of the Socialists that they had any connection with the Russian anarchists. He declared he accepted this connection, but spoke, of course, only for himself, not knowing how his colleagues agreed with him. He was convinced the belief was gaining ground among the people that the days of Parliamentary palavering were over. Hasselman was called to order.

According to the statements of some of the members of the Reichstag, Bismarck used the expressions at the Parliamentary soiree on the 4th inst., which renders it almost certain that a bill will be presented in the Prussian Diet, giving the Government more discretion in regard to applying the May laws in order to bring about an agreement with the Vatican.

TURKEY.

LONDON, May 4.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says that according to trustworthy intelligence received from Celtinje the Prince of Montenegro declares that he has no intention of fighting with the bands which have taken possession of the evacuated territory, and that if war unfortunately be necessary it will be declared against the Turkish Government which is the real author of the resistance to the execution of the Convention. This accusation of complicity on the part of the Turkish authorities with the leaders of the Albanian agitation is fully confirmed by intelligence from Scutari. It is therefore an open secret that resistance to the advance of the Montenegrin troops was organized by Hodji Osman Pasha and Hodo Bey, both officers of the Turkish service in intimate relations with Izzet Pasha Governor General of the Province.

The Ambassadors have presented a note to the porte asking for the categorical whether it intends to reoccupy the ceded positions in Albaria and hand them over ta Montenegrins.

ITALY.

ROME, May 4.—The government has published in the form of a report to the King what is really an address to the constituencies, blaming the opposition for delaying legislation and pointing out that the discussions which have been held on foreign relations, internal affairs and military reorganization have demonstrated the necessity of the return of such a majority as will place the government in a position of real authority.

The ministers have agreed to favor an early abolition of the grist tax and an extension of suffrages.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 4.—A well informed St. Petersburg correspondent writes that war between Russia and China is nearly certain.

A TALK WITH COL. T. A. SCOTT.

Condition of His Health—He Will Not Go Abroad.

The Texas Pacific Railroad a Great Success—The Future of the Pennsylvania Road.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Col. Scott received the *Tribune* correspondent at his house this afternoon, and to an inquiry concerning his health replied: "I am a little better than I have been. I was at the office as usual to-day attending to my duties. I resign because I want to get rid of the arduous duties incident to such a large corporation. I believe and my doctors tell me that with complete rest I can recover my health, and I follow their advice in resigning. I shall not go abroad, but shall take my rest here.

"I read the *Tribune* this morning. I see Mr. Reid speaks of me. He says that Texas-Pacific was the mistake of my life. Tell him that Texas-Pacific is to-day one of the best roads in the country, with a great future. It does not owe one dollar to anybody. The floating debt, which was necessary to raise to build it, has all been paid off. The equipment debt, which is a very small one of $20,000 a mile, is the only debt it has and it is secured. It is also secured by land grants. The Texas-Pacific is perfectly able to take care of itself. We are building 400 miles to El Paso, as you know. After that it remains to be seen what will be done. In a year it will tap New Orleans, so as to have a port on the Gulf as well as the Atlantic seaboard. It is and will be a great road. When I was before Congress for a subsidy, Mr. Reid's paper opposed me. That was all right. I am very glad we did not get it. We are better off for having had to rely on our own resources. We applied for aid because we thought that was an economical way to build a road. I don't think so now. The government should not grant aid to any road. It is a mistake."

"Did the idea ever occur to you favorably of the government obtaining control of the railroads of the country?"

"It would be the greatest mistake possible both for the railroads and the Government. The Government could not run them. There are too many now. They must turn to and develop themselves. They are to-day just beginning to fulfill the promises made in 1873, especially in the West."

"Do you think the railroad future of the country will be unfavorably affected by the present tendency to centralization of power, the one-man control.

"Not in the least. The West must develop and the increased production, which means increased business, must come last. With a calm, conservative administration of affairs for the next twenty years we must reach in railroading, as in all else, an unexampled era of prosperity."

"Is the future of the Pennsylvania road to be now through new lines and new connections or the development of its present territory?"

"Is not that enough? Developing its present territory is its future. The increasing productiveness of the West can find no other distributing points than those it now has—Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago; especially Chicago. Here is the great contest. We have all these outlets and shall develope the road at them. With a conservative administration the Pennsylvania has a great future. To-day it is the first road in this or any other country in point of efficiency, equipmend and system of doing business. It is A 1 throughout and can easily take and attend to three or four times the volume of business it now has with its present and immediate facilities. Its policy of spending money on its track and equipment has proved a wise one. It is for any road the best plan.

"I am sorry to leave it. Naturally thirty years form ties not easily broken. But the work is too much for me; the strain is too great. Railroad men in America have too much to do. I see Mr. Vanderbuit is thinking of rest. I leave the road in perfect condition. It is at the head of all railroads and a model. It is the soundest institution in the country and can now take care of itself. I placed it in the saddle and it will ride now like a finished horseman. But I'm sorry to leave my associates. The doctors compel me."

PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Mr. George B. Roberts Elected President of the P. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day elected George B. Roberts a member of the Board and President of the Company, to take effect the 1st of June. A committee was appointed to prepare for the next meeting a revised organization for the managment of the Company.

The Latest!!

At only $2 25,

fine 18-thread lasting kid, foxed, box-toe, button Shoes, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

THE PARADISE OF LIBERTINES.

Plain Talk With Judge Boreman, of the Supreme Court About Utah.

What He Says of Mormonism—Its Remedy—The Politics and Resources of the Territory

Judge Jacob S. Boreman, one of the three Territorial Supreme Court Judges of Utah, brother of Ex-United States Senator Boreman of West Virginia, but better known to people of the States as the Judge who had the nerve to order the execution of John D. Lee, the prime-mover of the Mountain Meadow massacre; to send the late Brigham Young to jail for not paying Ann Eliza her alimony, and to imprison three of the Apostles who were executors of Brigham's will for not turning over certain funds into the hands of a receiver, is in Cincinnati as a delegate to the National Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session at that city. An *Inquirer* reporter had a very interesting interview with Judge Boreman, which gives much information about Utah. The Judge said:

"The entire population of Utah is abont one hundred thousand. About one-fourth or one-fifth of this is Gentile, that is non-Mormon. The Mormons are, strictly speaking, an agricultural people; they are the farmers of Utah. The mining interests, which you know form the bulk of Utah's wealth, are entirely in the hands of the Gentiles. Many Eastern capitalists are interested in these mines. They consist for the most part of gold, silver and lead. Coal, ore and a superior quality of iron are found in abundance, although coal and iron mines are not as yet worked to any extent."

HOW THEY EVADE THE LAW.

"What seems to be the trouble with the Mormon problem? Why can they not be indicted and punished? I notice that the prosecutions have not been attended with very much success."

"The trouble is just here: The law, as it is now claimed to be, requires proof of a marriage ceremony to constitute a valid marriage in order to sustain an indictment. Now, all the Mormon marriage ceremonies are performed in the Endowment House in sworn secrecy, and the Mormons consider an oath in a Gentile Court as worthless and not binding; hence the difficulty of obtaining the proof of the ceremony required by law."

"But the Mormon lives with several women?"

"Most assuredly, and what is needed is this, an amendment of the United States Statute Laws by which we can have good juries, and by which the second and other marriages may be proven by the fact of living together, having children and conducting themselves as man and wife. The Mormons have fortified their system of polygamy by repealing all laws against adultery, seduction and even incest, so that there is to-day in Utah no law against these crimes. It is a paradise of libertines. Neither are the Mormons a temperate people, as it has been represented in the States; they are great whisky guzzlers. They have all over the Territories co-operative stores where whisky is sold. As to their nationality, most of them are Scandinavians and English, a few come from Scotland but none from Ireland. I believe the census of 1870 shows that two-thirds of the population are either foreign-born or the children of foreign parents born in the Territory. They are not the better class of foreigners, but ignorant, bigoted and prejudiced.

MORMON OFFICERS AND LEGISLATURES.

"Who is the Mormon President?"

"John Taylor, an Englishman of about seventy years of age. He is head of the Mormons to-day, and has the entire control with the Twelve Apostles of the revenue of the church. The tithing, or one-tenth, amounts to about $500,000. About two-thirds of this comes to the head office at Salt Lake City. The Legislature is composed entirely of Mormons. The brainiest man among them to-day is George Q. Cannon, the present delegate to Congress. He has five wives. He has the education of a travel, is a reader, something of a writer, a man of pleasant manners and considerable shrewdness. When he returned from his mission to England some years ago he showed for a time a capacity that commanded respect, but he soon learned that there was but one head, and that was Brigham. It was at one time thought that he would succeed Brigham as leader in "Israel," but Taylor was preferred. The Legislature is mainly composed of Bishops and Elders. Not long since a Gentile was fairly elected from one of the counties, but the Legislature speedily expelled him—would not listen to his claims at all. They will pass no law calculated to injure a Mormon. For instance, three men who were indicted with Lee for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre are still skulking in the Territory, and the Legislature will not appropriate money to apprehend them."

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

"I believe women vote in Utah—is it a success?"

"No, sir. Suffrage either of men or woman is not a success in Utah. They vote as they are told. They are great on *oneness*, as they say we must be as one. Socially the Mormons and Gentiles do not mix. The Gentiles do not recognize or associate with the second wives. In fact, there is very little social intercourse between Gentiles and Mormons in any shape."

POLITICS.

"What are the politics of the Mormons?"

"To-day they are Democratic, that is, they are opposed to the Administration. If the Administration was Democratic, then they'd all be Republicans. In all of our local elections, both Republican and Democratic, Gentiles work together against the Mormons. As to the delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, the Republicans had a split and the two delegates that the Territorial Executive Committee sent were understood to be for Blaine. The action of the Committee was, however, not satisfactory to the party, and the Convention has appointed two more delegates who are for Grant. As far as I know, most of the Republicans I have talked with are Blaine men. The New York *Tribune* said recently that Judge Field was a very popular man on the Pacific Coast. That is a great mistake. He is a popular man in no sense of the word. He is recognized as a man of great ability, but not admired. As to the Democracy of Utah, they do not favor Tilden. They prefer Thurman, Hendricks or Hancock.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

"There is one opinion that is prevalent in the States relative to the Gentiles of Utah that is incorrect, and that is that the Gentiles wish te drive the Mormons out. This is not so. The Mormons, however, go to Washington each year and persist in this statement. The Gentiles, as I said before, are exclusively engaged in mining, and they say to the Mormons. 'We get our supplies from you; you must stay where you are. If you go away, we shall have to get others to come here and farm.' So that to a certain extent the two apparently hostile communities are harmonious. Wages at the mines are $3 50 a day. Utah has no such thing as a free school system. They have a mere skeleton of a public school system. The Gentiles have some schools, but there are no colleges in the Territory. As a class, the Mormons in their mercantile dealings are very clannish, patronizing the co-operative stores."

"How is it that the Mormons are able to keep up such large households—so many wives?"

"Why, they make the wives work. There are a great many Bishops' wives that take in washing and ironing, and earn considerable more than their bare living."

"Will Utah apply for admission as a State this winter?"

"Undoubtedly. The Mormons have been trying for several sessions of Congress, and will undoubtedly renew their efforts. I presume there is the requisite amount of population."

WHY COL. SCOTT RESIGNED.

His Letter to the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Col. Thomas A. Scott in his letter of resignation addressed to Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company says:

I do this only because I am assured by my physician that it is indispensable to a possible restoration of my health that I should be relieved from the cares and responsibilities inseparable from the position.

I had hoped to continue in the service of the company during the residue of my life, but under the advice referred to, this is no longer practicable. It has not been without much careful thought that I have reached this conclusion as the one best, not only for myself, but for the intrests of the company, as I feel that the duties of your chief executive can only be properly performed by one in thoroughly strong health, and able himself to act promptly and efficiently in all emergencies that may arise.

I need not say with what keen regret I sever relations which have extended through nearly two-thirds of my life, and which have associated with them the most gratifying recollections of faithful support and adherence to the interests of the Company on the part of those in every department of the service with which I have been officially or otherwise connected.

EDISON'S RAILROAD TRACK.

On Which he Proposes to Run an Engine by Means of Electricity.

Not content with his electric light and ore-milling system, Thomas A. Edison has recently begun to study over an electric motor. This is an outgrowth of the ore-milling plan. A railroad track nearly a mile long has been laid, beginning back of the Menlo Park laboratory, running westward and southward, and thence descending almost in a semi-circle. It is a narrow-guage road, each track being continuous, and the rails being joined in with side bracings instead of frogs. Mr. Edison is unwilling to talk about his new scheme, save the fact that he is about to build an electric motor.

In his new plan of propelling a motor over a track by means of electricity instead of steam, Mr. Edison will charge the rails with a powerful current generated by dynamo machines run by water power or steam. The rails will form an open circuit, as does the wire that enters a telegraph station. The latter is closed by being connected with the ground and the electricity passes through freely. In the former the circuit is closed as soon as the wheels of the engine are placed upon them. Then the electricity passes from them up into a dynamo machine set in the body of the engine. As soon as this machine is charged with electricity its armature revolves rapidly in the field of force. By a simple system of cog wheels this motion is to be transferred to the driving wheels. To stop the engine, it will simply be necessary, the inventer says, to cut off the current.

RECONSTRUCTING CITY DEMOCRATS.

Action Probably to be Deferred Until After the National Convention.

[Philadelphia Record.]

It is believed that no attempt will be made to reorganize the Democratic party in this city and coalesce the two elements until after the National Convention at Cincinnati has placed a Presidential candidate in the field. Hon. William Mutchler, one of the Peace Commission intrusted by the State Convention with the duty of harmonizing the conflicting elements, was in the city yesterday. He stated to a *Record* reporter that no time had been set for the meeting of the committee here, and that he did not believe they would come here until the local chieftains had arranged a plan of settlement among themselves. When this had been accomplished then the Peace Commission would revise their work and give it their approbation.

The local leaders have not yet begun the consideration of the question of coalition, or what would be the most equitable plan for accomplishing it, because they have not yet recovered the sudden taking away of their breath at Harrisburg. The City Committee some ago appointed a sub-committee with full power to treat on the subject of reconciliation, apprehending that it might arise before the meeting of the State Convention. The County Committee has taken no action, but a conferring committee can be selected upon a day's notice. There is some talk of a special committee being appointed to manage the November and February campaigns, and by that time the party will have come into good shape by the natural course of events.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A Part of the Profits of Kearney's Three Years' Agitation.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle April 20.]

The statement of Kearney's counsel that he was unable to pay the fine of $1,000 was not indorsed by Kearney himself at the House of Correction, nor is it in accord with authentic reports concerning the pecuniary profit that his business of "agitating" has brought him in. Before the late W. S. O'Brien died, acting entirely independently of the firm and being enraged at an attack made on him by Kearney on the first flush of the latter's prominence, he is said to have dashed off a check of $10,000 for Kearney, saying, "It's cheaper to buy the—— than bother with him. Kearney received $15,000 during the Gubernatorial campaign for keeping White in the field. He received from $15,000 to $20,000 during the New Constitution campaign for his apathy during the last six weeks before the election. In fact, as nearly as can be estimated, his peculiar profits are in the vicinity of $60,000. At the House of Correction, when asked if he were able to pay his $1,000 fine, he answered evasively. As no imprisonment excepting the six months which formed a part of his sentence, and which began with his incarceration yesterday, can be enforced until the fine is paid, and, as the collection of the amount must be by civil process, the exact status of Kearney as a capitalist becomes an interesting question. The certainty is, however, that his profitable career during the last three years will very well permit him six month's rest and retirement. As soon as the weather permits resumption of work on the road and at the quarry, Kearney will be put at work with the rest.

Funeral of Gen. Heintzelman.

BUFFALO, May 4.—The remains of Major General Heintzelman arrived this morning, accompanied by his daughter and nephew. They were conveyed to City Hall, remaining in state until this afternoon, where they were viewed by the citizens generally, the hall being appropriately draped. At 3 o'clock several regiments of National Guards, the regulars at the fort and the civic military companies formed at the hall and the remains were conveyed to Forest Lawn Cemetery and interred in the Stewart family lot with the usual military honors. Flags on City Hall, public and many private buildings were displayed at half-mast.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Desperate Encounter With Masked Desperadoes—Shooting Affray, &c.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—A desperate affray took place in Wayne county on Thursday last. A man named Powell, who was a witness to the killing, last fall, of Hutchinson by Phillips, has been begged and threatened by Phillips, in order to keep him from testifying. Powell refused to leave the country or accept a bribe. On Thursday night a party of six or seven men attacked Powell's house and broke in the door with a rail, when Powell struck three of them down with an ax. Mrs. Powell was shot in the arm. The maskers retreated, but again returned, when Powell fired and killed the leader, who proved to be John Will Smith. The others ran off. Mrs. Powell pulled the handkerchief off the face of one of the men, and says it was Phillips. Powell has obtained warrants for the arrest of three of the men, who are now in jail.

FATAL SHOOTING.

DENVER, May 4.—A *News'* Leadville special says: At Astor City, Sunday, Chris. Sibb and Wm. Spittstozer fatally shot each other while quarreling over a mining claim.

MURDER AND ARSON.

NEW YORK, MAY 4.—A Richmond (Va.) dispatch says: Martha Jones (colored), who lived with her five children in the neighboorhood of Christianburg, securely barricaded the doors, set fire to the house, and herself and children were burned to death.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 4.—At Penn Yan this morning Mrs. Geo. Woodruff took her two sleeping children from bed and jumped into a cistern with them in her arms. Both children were drowned. She will recover. Mrs. Woodruff became insane because of the inability of the family to pay their debts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mayor Kalloch to be Impeached—Trouble Apprehended.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors last evening, the Judiciary, who had been instructed to take into consideration the utterances and addresses of Mayor Kalloch, and to report what, if any, incendiary language he had publicly used, and to report the proper action to be taken by the Board in the premises, filed a long report reviewing the history of the labor agitation and the part borne in it by Kalloch, finding that he has encouraged the lawless and discontented element, advised them to parade the streets, and endeavored to keep them in such disposition and temperament as to commit an outbreak whenever it should suit his purposes; that he has impeached the honesty of the whole community, and accused various branches of the city government of corruption and dereliction of duty, and under pretense of counselling the mob against violence, insidiously advised them to be in readiness for bloodshed and the overthrow of the authorities. They expressed the opinion that Kalloch is unscrupulous and unprincipled, and devoid of the integrity and fidelity to the public interests, and that the time has arrived for the Board to express their condemnation of his acts and recommend that prompt action be taken to vindicate the fair fame of the municipality by a judicial inquiry into Kalloch's case. A motion to adopt the report was put by Mayor Kalloch, who announced a viva voce vote that it was carried. The roll was called, resulting in a unanimous vote for adoption. A resolution was then adopted authorizing the Finance Committee to cause judicial proceedings to be instituted against the Mayor for his removal from office, and empowering them to employ counsel and prosecute the matter to a speedy termination. Throughout the reading of the report and resolution, Kalloch appeared cool and unmoved, appearing to consider only the dignity of his position as presiding officer of the Board.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S DEPOSITION.

Half a Dozen Lawyers Closely Questioning Archbishop Purcell.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The attorneys in the Catholic Church-property case have been engaged for three days in taking the depositions of Archbishop Purcell. They meet His Grace in his room at the Cathedral residence. On Friday two or three hours were given to the matter, and Saturday and yesterday the Archbishop was closely questioned from 10 till 1, and again from 4 till 6 o'clock. The array of legal talent engaged in taking the deposition is quite formidable. Messrs. Mannix and Cosgrave appear for the creditors at large, and Mr. Kittredge and Charley Wilby for particular creditors. T. D. Lincoln represents the churches at large, Judge Yaple St. Mary's Church, and Len Goss and H. D. Peck, St. Michael's Church. The questions which are being asked his Grace pertain to the amount of the Church debt, and the manner in which it was contradicted; to the authority vested in Father Edward, the circumstances under which the money was borrowed, and the purposes for which it was used, and the character of the trust by which the property was conveyed to him. It will probably require the greater part of this week to complete the Archbishop's deposition. When it is finished, Father Edward will be examined in a similar manner. It is thought that the trial in which the depositions are to be used will occur the present term of Court. His Grace is now better than he has been for several years. It is noticed that in the morning he is bright and recalls the matters about which he is questioned

COL. SCOTT RESIGNS.

He Tenders His Resignation as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. George B. Roberts the Retiring President's Probable Successor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—At the meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day, the resignation of Colonel Thomas A. Scott was received, as President of that corporation. Colonel Scott's resignation includes both the Presidency and his membership in the Board of Directors, and will take effect on the 1st of June next. As is well known, Mr. Scott has been in somewhat feeble health for some time past. It was this which caused him to relinquish his railroad duties in the latter part of 1878 and leave this country for Europe. He remained abroad over a year, during which time he made an extended tour of the continent, returning home just prior to the local annual meeting of the company. Although he returned greatly improved, his health was not altogether restored, and since the resumption of his duties Mr. Scott has found the work destroying the good effect of his recent tour. In his letter of resignation, Mr. Scott, in warm terms, refers to his long official connections with the company and then informs the board that his physicians have declared that he cannot hope for a complete restoration to good health while he continues in the performance of his railroad duties, and they have ordered it, as an imperative necessity, that he relinquish his connection with the railroad company.

Following out the advices of his physicians, Colonel Scott, on the 1st of June, will withdraw from railroad duties entirely, not only relinquishing his connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proper, but also from all its lateral connections, and the independent corporations in which he acted as executive officer. These latter include the Texas Pacific and Northern Central Railroad Companies, of which he has been the President for a number of years.

The letter was referred to a committee of the Board of Directors, with Mr. Wistar Morris as chairman, and that committee will meet to take such official recognition of the resignation as is necessary. They will adopt resolutions expressive of the esteem and worth in which President Scott is held, and pay a fitting tribute to the invaluable service he has rendered the company throughout his long connection with it. The committee will report to the Board at an early day, and between now and the 1st of June the directors will elect a successor to Colonel Scott.

COLONEL SCOTT'S CAREER.

Colonel Scott, when a lad, was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Collector of Tolls on the State Railroad at Columbia, and after some years' service in this clerkship, he came to Philadelphia, where, in 1847, he became chief clerk under A. Boyd Cummings, Collector of Tolls at the eastern end of the Pennsylvania Public Works. In 1850 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as General Agent of the Eastern or Mountain Division of that road, and when the Western Division was opened, he was made its Superintendent, and continued in this capacity until the retirement of General Lombaert, when the entire control of the road was placed in his hands. In 159 Colonel Scott was elected to succeed Hon. William B. Foster, Vice-President, and held this position until 1874, when he was, on the death of J. Edgar Thomson, exalted to the Presidency, an office which he has filled with rare ability and distinction up to the present time.

The feeling on the part of the brokers and bankers is that Col. Scott has earned his retirement, and that no time for it is more to the purpose than the present, as he has brought the affairs of the company up to a very high standard, and the work of carrying it on can now be placed on other shoulders.

EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET.

The stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad prior to the announcement of the divided, was setting at 54⅜ to ⅞. The effect of the declaration was discounted, and when the announcement was made, the stock sold at 53¼ to 53⅜ ex-dividend, which indicated that the shares were holding their own. When the news of Colonel Scott's resignation reached the street, however, the stock was depressed to 52¾, and quickly ran to 52½, when it wavered, and slowly commenced to rally.

GEORGE B. ROBERTS, SCOTT'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

It is generally believed that Colonel Scott's successor on the 1st of June, the time when his resignation is to take effect will be First Vice President George B. Roberts, and that on Monday next Mr. Wistar Morris' committee will recommend this choice to the Directors.

First Vice President Roberts began his career of service with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the spring of 1851 as rodman in the engineer corps, and was, during the following summer, promoted to the position of Assistant Engineer in charge of the division on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, which division included the great tunnel. In 1852 he left the service of the company to assume the position of Assistant Engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and for the ensuing ten years was actively engaged in the construction of various important railway lines, such as the North Pennsylvania, the Northwestern of Pennsylvania; the Allentown of Pennsylvania; the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain of Pennsylvania, and the Cape May of New Jersey. Of the three last named roads Mr. Roberts was Chief Engineer, and in that capacity completed them. In 1862 he returned to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as assistant to the President, being specially selected for this important position on account of his great skill and experience as an engineer and his marked capacity as an administrative officer. In 1869 he was elected Fourth Vice President; in 1872 Second Vice President; and in 1874 First Vice President. When Colonel Scott was made President, as First Vice President he had charge of all engineering questions connected with the construction or extension of any of the company's lines, and a general supervision over the accounts of the company through the Controller. He also aided the President in all matters connected with other roads leased or controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On February 9, 1875, he was re-elected Secretary and Treasury of the West Jersey railroad, a position he had held for nine years, and in 1876 became President. Mr. Roberts is distinguished for his conscientious devotion to interests intrusted to his care. Railway engineering is with him one of the exact sciences, his thorough training and great experience rendering him perfectly familiar with everything comprehended by the title in its broadest significance.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The following resolution was also adopted at the meeting.

Resolved, That the President and Board of Directors do hereby declare a semi-annual dividend of 3 per centum upon the capital stock of the Company, out of the profits, and payable, clear of State taxes, on and after May 28, 1880, to the shareholders, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at 3 o'clock P. M., April 30, 1880, or to their legal representatives; and that in order to give the shareholders the benefit to be derived from the distribution of the shares of the capital stock recently purchased from the city of Philadelphia, the option is given to the shareholders to receive the dividend hereby declared either in cash or in scrip, convertible into the capital stock of this Company at par when presented in sums of $50, provided the said option shall be exercised on or before the 1st day of October next, otherwise the dividend will be paid in cash.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Church and Hall Destroyed—Burned to Death.

DAYTON'S MEMORIAL HALL BURNED.

DAYTON, OHIO, May 2.—Shortly after midnight Memorial Hall at the Soldiers' Home was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the ticket-office, and before aid could be summoned, spread to every portion of the building, and in less than half an hour the building and its contents, excepting a few chairs and the piano, were consumed. The loss is placed at $35,000.

There is no insurance on the building or on any of the contents, some of which were taken out uninjured, but a large amount of valuable war relics which were stored in the museum, are reported lost, among them the flags and uniform of Gen. Thomas, placed at the Home for keeping at the recent meeting of the Army of the Cumberland in Washington. It is a serious loss to the Home, and is deeply felt by the soldiers, with whom it was the main source of entertainment and was self-supporting. It is stated that measures will be taken to rebuild it at once, but it cannot be finished this season.

FIGURES ON OIL.

Unfavorable Showing for the Month of April.

TITUSVILLE PA., April 30.—The month ending to-night shows the great activity of the drill during April. In this connection the Titusville *Herald* will publish to-morrow the complete statistics of which the following is a summary: Wells completed during April, 532; producing, 9,141 barrels daily, an average of 1,715 barrels per well and 1,109 barrels more than the March wells. Wells drilling at the close of the month, 590; rigs up and building, 562. The April dry holes were 24 but most of them were wildcat wells. The showing is unfavorably to the oil trade.

AROUND ABOUT US.

Notes of Interest From Neighboring Towns.

In the trial of Clancy, at Clarion, Pa., for the murder of conductor Gaither, two or three witnesses testified that Clancy remarked after the shooting, "I shot to kill."

JESSE GREENAMYER, a man 23 years of age, committed suicide in the Park hotel Columbiana, Ohio, yesterday. No cause for the act is known. He was a single man. His widowed mother is nearly crazed over the affair.

A CAT owned by the family of Thomas Lacock, about two miles from Washington, Pa., killed her kittens in order to adopt three young flying squirrels which had been caught by some members of the family, and which the cat got hold of.

ON the farm of Robert Thompson, a few miles from Washington, Pa., a fox den was discovered on Thursday, in which were five young foxes the size of cats and a two months' old Newfoundland pup which mysteriously disappeared from its owner several weeks since. The pup had been nursed by the old fox as one of its own.

WALKER & OSBORNE have purchased ninety acres and leased 310 acres of coal land near Saline ville, Ohio. They have the "strip vein" and the "big bank," and the coal is four feet or more in each, and is got out without shafting. They will extend the Farmer railroad to their banks, the grading being almost done. Mr. Farmer will put down the rails and put on the rolling stock.

THE stockholders of the Beaver File Works Company held a consultation on Tuesday and Wednesday and concluded to rebuild at once and in the shortest possible time. A proposition was made to remove the works to New Yorks, but this was withdrawn after considering all the circumstances. The old plan will be adopted in the new building, except that the main building will be two stories high its entire length, and the long wing next the river—150 feet—will have an upper story. All the walls are worthless except those of the room next to the office, and will have to be torn down. The condition of the large engines cannot be known without careful examination; the boilers are thought to be all right. By the new works a single large engine of 300 horse power, will take the place of the two. The company will do its own building. Mr. Reeves estimates that the works will be running within ninety days.

New Railroads.

It is reported that President Garret, of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is arranging to build a road from La Tour station to Washington, Pa., in order to connect via the Hempfield Road at Wheeling. This will give the Baltimore and Ohio a direct line from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, and thence through Ohio, via this city. It is said that this idea was brought about by the recent action of those interested in the completion of the new Baltimore and Chicago Railroad, running from Beaver, Pa., to Chicago Junction.

The engineer corps of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, are in the vicinity of Connelsville looking for a route through the coal fields lately opened up by the Connellsville Coke & Iron Company. The South West Road will also run a branch through the new fields. The former are now working in the vicinity of New Haven, with the view, probably, of running a road directly to the shaft.

A. W. Campbell's Ideas.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, who is himself largely interested in the manufacture of nails, has this to say of the situation of the nail market: "At least 650,000 kegs of nails have been kept off the market by the six weeks' stop, and no one can estimate the good that has been done thereby to all interests concerned, owners and laborers, for if they had kept on running, a stop of a more radical and disastrous character would soon have been necessary. The present situation of the blast furnaces would have been the situation of the nail mills. The blast furnaces are now clogged up with pig metal which they cannot sell, and are banking up their fires and ceasing to manufacture. This metal they have made out of high priced coke, and in some cases out of high priced ore, and it would be hard to get cost for it. They are, therefore, compelled to stop and await results at the hands not only of consumers, but of their Egyptian taskmasters, the ore men, who have extorted so fearfully upon them this year, and of the coke men who have surpassed all previous ideas of inflation by the dizzy altitude of their late figures."

Sparrows That Don't Care for Noise.

While stopping at the depot at Williamsport a few days ago an Oil City *Derrick* reporter's attention was called by the depot-master to a sparrow's nest built inside the large gong at the depot and which sounded for the departure of trains. The gong is about eighteen inches in diameter, and when struck by its large hammer it has a deafening sound. Notwithstanding the racket made by the gong, a pair of sparrows have built their nest right over the knocker, and let it ring loud as it may one of the sparrows will remain on the nest, and the other has been frequently observed to sit upon the iron of the knocker while it is striking, apparently not in the least disconcerted by the din.

A Big Drove of Cattle.

A drove of 28,000 cattle are being driven from Oregon to Montana. One hundred and twenty mounted men do the driving, and the outfit includes provision-wagons, arms and ammunition, eight hundred horses and forty dogs. The journey is made slowly, a day's travel not exceeding nine miles, and the speed will be lessened when the hot weather comes on, in order not to get the animals into bad condition.

BLOODY WORK.

Fatal Quarrel Between a Drunken Couple.

A Murderer's Narrow Escape from Lynching.

A FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN A DRUNKEN COUPLE.

NEW YORK, May 16.—On the evening of April 23d, Catharine Slattery and her husband Michael, while under the influence of liquor, quarrelled at their residence, the latter throwing her down stairs. She was found at nightfall unconscious and was taken to the hospital, where she remained unconscious for days. In her fall she had struck on her head, receiving injuries that caused her death last night. The husband has been under arrest since the night of their fight. The couple were quarrelsome and a nuisance to their neighbors.

A MURDER AND ALMOST A LYNCHING.

PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—The German societies of Paterson this morning went up to the top of Garrett mountain to greet the rising of the sun as usual on the first Sunday in May. A party of young men, among them Joseph Van Houten, stepson of Alderman Swift of the Paterson Municipal Board, attempted to cross the land of Dalzell, a farmer owning property on the mountain top, which they were forbidden to trespass, but persisted and young Van Houten was shot dead by Dalzell. The party then pursued Dalzell to his house where the police were powerless to protect him. They fired the barn and house and when he came forth seized him and were about to hang him to a tree, the rope being already in position, when reinforcements of policemen arrived and Dalzell and his son, who was also imprticated, were rescued from the crowd and taken to Newark.

BURNED TO DEATH.

CHESTER, PA., May 2.—The residence and barn of Mr. Bernadaux at Claymont, Delaware, was destroyed by fire this morning. A young girl, servant in the family, was burned to death, and the nurse and three of Bernadax's children narrowly escaped. Loss heavy.

A CHURCH FIRED.

PATERSON, N. J., May 2.—Grace Methodist Episcopal church of this city was destroyed by fire to-day, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, as the edifice was fired a few months since. Loss, $12,000.

SHOT HIS UNCLE.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Adam Waggoner an old man living on a farm in Galia county, Ohio, was shot and killed in his field yesterday by his nephew, Philip Waggoner. They had quarreled about lands. The murderer escaped.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—A new trial has been granted Thomas Guirk, convicted of murder in the first degree, in having been concerned in the killing of James Neads in White's dental establishment, Arch street.

The Insult to Hayes.

The worst insult the Republicans have put upon Hayes is the assumption that nothing but an act of Congress will induce him to appoint a colored cadet to West Point. It was a deliberate insult, too, for the proposition to pass such an act did not embrace any provision for compelling Republican Congressmen to appoint colored applicants. Now that Hayes' term is so near out, and everybody knows he wouldn't take a second one if offered to him, it is a pity his party cannot cease nagging and insulting him.

John William Oakden, nineteen years of age, the champion 500-yards shot in England, challenges any man in the world to shoot forty shots, distance 500 yards, at a target four feet in diameter, with an eight-inch bulls-eye, or he will give eight points out of eighty shots for $250 a side and a hundred guinea challenge cup.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

—HOLY WRIT.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the perfect cure for every symptom of corrupt Blood, from a common Pimple to the most frightful Ulcer. Cures performed by the **Blood Searcher** read like old time miracles. Lepers are cleansed, the afflicted are healed and scrofulous cripples take up their bed and walk.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the safest, surest and most powerful Purifier ever known. All who try it become missionaries for the **Blood Searcher**. Druggists sell it. Send to **R. E. Sellers & Co.**, Pittsburgh, Pa., for circular.

TO REGULATE THE LIVER.

Use only Sellers' Liver Pills, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over 50 years. They cure *Headache, Biliousness, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague*, and all similar diseases like magic. Get the right kind, **Sellers' Liver Pills**, 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

oc4:1yW

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billous pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six qts of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Towns and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5. Free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:1y W

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1y W

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES COMP. FELLOWS.

IS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, &c., &c

FELLOWS'

COMPOUND SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITES

SPEEDILY AND PERMANENTLY CURES:

Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action.

It acts with vigor, gentleness and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste pleasant, and its effects permanent.

DEBILITY.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, *Chemist*, St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir:—Having used your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for some time in my practice, I have no hesitation in recommending it to my patients who are suffering from general debility, or any disease of the lungs, knowing that, even in cases utterly hopeless, it affords relief.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
H. G. ADDY, M. D.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle

Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co.

my1:W1m

THE MILD POWER CURES!

HUMPHREY'S

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic..	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomitting...	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis.....	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache.	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods....	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruption	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains....	50
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding.....	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	KIDNEY DISEASES, Irritation, Inflammation.....	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing.....	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings.	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness..	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions.....	50
26.	SEA SICKNESS, sickness from riding.	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASH.....	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges.	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker.....	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed....	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms...	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
33.	EPILEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1 00
34.	DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat.	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions....	50

FAMILY CASES

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions..... $10 00

Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and book.. 6 00

These remedies are sent by the case, single vial or box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.
Office and Depot No. 109 Fulton St., New York.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUMPHREY'S SUECIFIC MANUEL on the Care and Treatment of Disease and its Cure, sent FREE on application.

Nervous Debility,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.

Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or $5 Vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent, post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. sel:myr&W:R

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the **Mexican Mustang Liniment** has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—**the best of its kind.** For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal.

It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG

Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of **the agony of an awful scald or burn** subdued, of **rheumatic martyrs** restored, or a **valuable horse or ox saved** by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

The **Mexican Mustang Liniment** always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT, that bane of Society so agonizing and destructive in its consequences, blunting all the finer feelings, captivating the will, inflicting the most savage punishment and cruel bondage, **CURED** without suffering. No publicity. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1y W

MEDICAL.

Dr. Williams

298 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Speedily cures all Private, Nervous, and Chronic diseases of both males and females without mercury or hindrance from business. Also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung affections.

No Fee required until Cured. from responsible parties. All diseases of the **Kidneys** and **Bladder**, and old cases of **Gleet, Syphilitic** and **Mercurial affections** of the throat, skin, or bones, are **cured for Life.**

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness**, and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-Abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory**, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense (**where others have failed**).

The **Doctor** is a **regular graduate** of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in Ohio. Age with experience can be relied upon. His **"Vegetable Specifics"** were never known to fail in curing even the **worst cases.** Patients treated by mail and express every-where, but where possible, a personal consultation is preferred, which is free, and sacredly confidential. Write for a list of questions. No **quack literature** published.

Dr. W's Specific No. 2 is a sure remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, and loss of Power, caused by self-abuse or excessive indulgence. Price of Dr W's Specific, $2 per bottle: Injection, $1; sent every-where, by express. Office Hours, 9 to 4 & 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 302 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterrility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers in the Mouth, Throath or on Other Parts of the Body, are thoroughly cured, and Blood Poison perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent Sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only

Marriage and Health Guide,

144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married and those about to marry, relating to the functions and the mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOW THYSELF.

THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or, SELF PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth; price only $1, sent by mail post paid.

The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage.

The author refers, by permission, to JOS. S. FISHER, President; W. I. P. INGRAHAM, Vice President; W. PAINE, M. D.; C. S. GAUNTT, M. D.; H. J. BOTFET, M. D.; E. H. KLINE, M. D., and H. S. HOLCOMB, M. D.; N. R. LYNCH, M. D., and M. K. O'CONNELL, M. D., faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; also the faculty of the American University of Philadelphia; also Hon. P. A. BISSELL, M. D., President of the National Medical Association.

Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

ja31:1y W

HEAL THYSELF

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pain in back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. Dr. Simpson's Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlet sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Address all orders to

J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO.,
Nos. 104 and 106 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.,
Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail by Jos. Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

TRADE MARK. Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency, the only true way, viz., that Medicine is administered to the principal seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is unattended with the pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. Every Pastille used has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no more scientific or appropriate remedy. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is considered by the Medical profession to be the most rational remedy yet discovered for reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes, containing respectively 12, 30 and 60 Pastilles, and will be sent to any address, free from observation, on receipt of price, $1, $2 and $3 per box. Full directions for use in every case. Sold by druggists everywhere. Ask for Seminal Pastilles, and take no other. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

EXHAUSTED VITALITY, enervation of body and mind; physical and mental indisposition from excess, study, business, or any cause. Skin affections, scrofulous conditions, blood impurities, permanently cured. Each case a separate study. Thirty years experience. Send 25 cents for People's Medical Adviser, 112 pages. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1y W

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

We send on 30 Days' Trial our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS, BANDS, Suspensories, Trusses, and other appliances, to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Weaknesses, or Lost Vitality from any cause; or to those afflicted with Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney Troubles, etc., etc., or Ruptures. Speedy cures guaranteed. Our Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. fe14:1y W

YOUNG MAN OR OLD, If you want a lasting Moustache, Beard, Whiskers, or a heavy growth of hair on your head, or to restore gray hair to its youthful color, or remove dandruff, and prevent the hair any others, don't be humbugged, but send 50 cents, currency or stamps, for Great Spanish Discovery that has never been failed. Address, DR. GONZALEZ, Box 1949, Boston, Mass. *It never fails.*

de6:eowly W

$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. fe1:W1y

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee having met in the City of Washington, February 23d, has appointed Tuesday, the 22d of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States. All Democratic, Conservative, and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations or differences, who can unite with us in constitutional government, are cordially invited to join in the delegation of the Convention.

At the last National Convention, held in the city of St. Louis, in 1876, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the States be requested to instruct the delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held in 1880, whether it be desirable to continue the two-thirds rule longer, in force in the National Convention, and that the National Convention, and that the National Committee insert such request in the calendar of the next Convention.

[Signed.] FRED. O. PIERCE, Secretary. W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November **30, 1879**, by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEPHEN WOODS, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
No. 85 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, PA., March **25, 1880.**
mh30:3t-Wap3:3m

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. ap14:eod Wap17-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genereral Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseaseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY, COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poison eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, **10** A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

Marriage and Health Guide,

144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languish-ing on a bed of sickness, take

Hop Bitters

will Cure You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed your self with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and discouraged, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Restore You

If you are a man of business, or a man of letters, feeling the need of a tonic, stimulant, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, anywhere, and feel debilitated, exhausted, need cheering, toning or stimulating, but crave an article that will not intoxicate,

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Hop Bitters is the sweetest, safest and best. ASK Children.

One Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and

PARDONED.

Board of Pardons Recommend the Release of the Bribers.

But the Execution of Fine and Disqualifications.

Prisoners Set at Liberty and Start For Their Homes.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 30.—At ten o'clock A. M., the Board of Pardons met in the office of Secretary Quay, there being present Lieutenant Governor Stone, Secretary Quay and Secretary Dunkel, Attorney General Palmer being ill. The meeting was without interest on account of the absence of anyone to contest the application of the convicted bribers. Recorder Farr inquired whether the Commonwealth was represented. No one appeared and counsel for the defense concluded that they would not address the Board. The Board thought they had better, and Brewster said when the prisoners' application was made the sentence of the Court had not been executed. There seemed then to be an insuperable obstacle to a pardon, but the defendants had since been sentenced and were undergoing and suffering from imprisonment. He had nothing additional to present but the papers previously filed in support of the application. Secretary Quay asked if any one was present to represent the Commonwealth, and there being no response the Board went into secret session. In about half an hour Recorder Farr emerged from the consultation room with the following which explains itself:

THE RECOMMENDATION.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 30.

To His Excellency Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The Board of Pardons recommend that so much of the sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county imposing imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary, on William H. Kemble, Jesse R. Crawford, Wm. F. Rumberger, Emil J. Petroff and Charles K. Salter, for the crime of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, be remitted, and that the remainder thereof, imposing payment of fine and costs and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth, be executed, the following reasons: The act of 1874, defining the crimes of corrupt solicitation, provides for simple imprisonment. No power is lodged in the Courts by the Constitution or laws to additoo or impose conditions not contained in the statute. The sentence in these cases super-adds to the statutory punishment the condition that the imprisonment shall be by separate and solitary confinement at labor in the Penitentiary, and that the prisoners shall be fed and clothed as provided by law. In numerous analagous cases the Supreme Court of the State have decided such enlarged sentences unlawful, and by the common law imprisonment in the Penitentiary has always been regarded as infamous. In view of the foregoing facts, and of the severity of the punishment remaining to be executed for an offence recently made punishable, and for which these are the first convictions, we make the foregoing recommendation.

(Signed) HENRY W. PALMER,
Attorney General.
M. S. QUAY
Secretary of Commonwealth.
AARON K. DUNKEL,
Secretary of Internal Affairs.
CHAS. W. STONE,
Lieutenant Governor.

THE ACTION ANTICIPATED.

The prisoners were promptly informed of their good fortune. It was no surprise to them, however, as they had been assured several days ago that they would be pardoned before the Sheriff would be ready to take them to the Penitentiary. They were in a cheerful mood when informed of the result, but said very little. Crawford remarked that he would like to have the justness of their sentence tested before the Supreme Court. Rumberger knew what it was about when he telegraphed on Tuesday, to his friends, "All is well, I will be with you in a few days." It is said the prisoners commenced packing their satchels early this morning. The pardon was recommended principally on the ground that Judge Pearson exceeded his authority when he sentenced the prisoners to the Penitentiary. The judge thinks that the position of the court is sustained by the most respectable authorities. Col. Mann says Judge Pearson is a great judge, but he has seen no lawyer who does not think he transcended the law in the sentence he imposed. Attorney General Palmer wrote a letter to the Board, agreeing with its action and directing that his signature be placed to the recommendation.

"ERROR" DISCOVERED AND CORRECTED.

The pardons were made out by two o'clock, signed by the Governor and taken to the Sheriff of Dauphin county, who took the papers into court. The Judge, after examining them, called attention to the fact that the sentence, as recited in the pardons, read "hard labor," whereas he had not used the word "hard" at all. He directed that they be corrected at the State Department by striking out the word "hard," and that, on being presented again to the Sheriff, the latter should release the prisoners. The papers were then presented to the Sheriff and the fines and costs, amounting to $7,000, having been paid, the prisoners were released and departed for their homes, with the exception of Rumberger who is still here.

ILLINOIS COAL DIGGERS.

Operators Strike Against Miners' Reductions—Trouble Apprehended.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—The unsettled condition of affairs at and near Belleville, Ill., and throughout the coal mining districts of St. Clair county, between the miners and operators seem likely to lead to serious disturbances. For a long time past the coal diggers have been receiving 4 cents per bushel for mining, have worked but eight hours per day and have restricted the output to fifty bushels per day, per man. Other restrictions also have been adopted and enforced by the miners until the operators say the Miners' Union practically controls their business. They have become tired of this and assert they intend to break it up. With this object in view they have formed a combination, or entered into an agreement to close their mines simultaneously and to-morrow night will probably see all the coal mines of St. Clair and perhaps Madison county closed, not to be opened again until the miners agree to the operators' terms. What these terms will be cannot now be said, but probably three cents for digging and the absolute right to transact their business and control their property in their own way. The miners have assumed a threatening attitude and an outbreak is apprehended. Governor Cullam, of Illinois, has been advised of the situation and to-day sent Sheriff Weber, of St. Clair county, official instructions to use every means in his power to protect property and preserve peace; also to take every precaution possible to prevent any demonstrations likely to lead to violence.

OIL REGION MURDER.

Godfrey Ansel Kills His Son David, Near Edenburg.

A Series of Felonious Assaults Ending in a Fatal Stab.

Another oil region murder is chronicled. This time it is a father who kills his son with a knife, after having on several previous occasions endeavored to end his life. On Wednesday morning Godfrey Ansel, who lives on a farm about three miles from Edenburg, went to the latter place and spent the day in getting drunk, in which he was thoroughly successful. Toward evening he started for home, but stopped on the way at the residence of his son David, who lived about a mile and a half from his father, but on the same farm owned by the old man Ansel, on the Emlenton road, in Beaver township. Being still under the influence of liquor, he hunted a sledge hammer and commenced to demolish a plow close by the son's residence. The latter, who had already retired, it being nine o'clock, heard the noise, and ascertaining it was his father, donned his clothing and went down to quiet him. Immediately upon the son making his appearance the unnatural parent made an attack on him with the sledge hammer. Dave warded off the blows, and seizing the hammer took it from him. Then he took the father by the arm, and while in the act of walking him around the house to get on the road to take him home, the old man whipped out a half worn out pocket knife, with a blade about five inches long, and with a back thrust drove it to the hilt in the son's left side right below the ribs, cutting a horrible gash, five inches in length. The son with a terrible cry of pain dropped to a the earth. After lying there a while unconscious he came to his senses, though hardly realizing the true state of affairs or how fatally he was injured. Not wishing to arouse his wife walked half a mile to neighbor's to apprise him of the affair and have a physician called. He was then taken back to his home where Dr. Fitzgerald attended him. Thursday morning 'Squire Crum went to the house and took the deposition of the dying man. Old man Ansel was arrested in Edenburg, held in custody until evening, and then released on bail in the sum of $3,500, it being thought possible that David might recover, but on Thursday night, after suffering much agony, the wounded man died.

This was the third attempt old man Ansel had made upon the life of his son, he having shot him with shot four year's ago, and once before tried to stab him as well as some of the neighbors. He and the son have had occasional petty quarrels, the latter however, always peaceably submitting to everything within reason to his aged parent. But the old man wanted the son off his farm, and whenever he became intoxicated he would abuse him and attempt vindictive measures because his son was a tenant. Ansel is a well-to-do farmer, owning the farm on which he and his son live together, also two in Cranberry township, Venango county.

Speed of the Bicycle.

The extraordinary speed of the bicycle has just received a striking illustration in the English match, for the 100-miles championship, which took place on April 10, in the Northumberland Cricket Ground, at Newcastle. Two renowned 100-mile riders, Higham and Phillips, were not present, but the starters included the well-known names of Waller, Terront, Cann, and Lees. Six thousand people witnessed the contest, in which brilliant spurts varied the dogging tactics. The first mile was finished by Waller in 3 minutes 40 seconds, and the last mile was made by the same rider in 3 minutes 42 seconds. Waller made the 100 miles in 6 hours 22 minutes 27 seconds, which is 2 minutes 43 better than the best previous record at the distance—that of Higham. Terront made 98 miles; Cann, 95; Lees, nearly 88. Cann took a five minutes' rest, and Lees one of 27 minutes; but Waller and Terront did not stop at all. The bicycle, in its modern form, seems to have attained as high a rate of speed as any machine driven only by leg power can reasonably hope for. If a hundred miles in six or eight hours is too slow for a self-propelled machine, men must resort to steam, coiled springs, caloric, and compressed air or Kelly for a faster motor.

Pennsylvania Railroad Defeated.

The Pennsylvania railroad has lost its suits in Allegany county, Maryland. The company had endeavored to condemn three crossings for its branch line in Maryland. One of these was a crossing over the Potomac Wharf Branch of the Cumberland & Pennsylvania railroad on the west side of Will's creek, one over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the other over the land and switch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad on the east side of Will's creek. Judge Alvey set aside the first because the Pennsylvania Company first attempted to make the crossing under an agreement, and then on account of differences between the companies as to the terms attempted to make it by condemnation. The Judge holds that the condemnation cannot be made as long as the agreement, which is now pending in the Court of Appeals is undecided. The two other cases are decided against the company under the act granting the charter which obliged the company to select on which side of Will's creek it would select its route, and having chosen the west side, it had on night on the east side.

Ill-treatment of Immigrants.

A committee of the New York board of emigration has reported that the complaints of ill-treatment, &c., on board the steamship Ohio, which arrived at that port on Friday last, were in part sustained, and the commissioners recommend a better system of distribution of food to steerage passengers. It was found that the thirteen children died of natural causes. It appeared from the testimony that the vessel had been officially inspected before leaving Bremerhaven, and the German consul-general will be requested to report the matter to his government. The complaints of ill-treatment of passengers on board the steamship Hohenstaufen were dismissed.

Taxing Foreign Banking Houses.

A bill has passed both Houses of the New York Legislature taxing persons doing a banking business in the State, but who are non-residents, two and a-quarter per cent., "on all sums used or employed in any manner in said business, whether money or credit." It is estimated that the amount of capital loaned out in New York city by foreign institutions ranges from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars, and it is said that the greater part of it will be withdrawn if the bill becomes a law. Counsel representing the foreign banks went to Albany on Tuesday to ask the Governor, if possible, to veto the bill.

WASHINGTON.

Ignatius Donnelly on the Springer Anonymous Note.

Believes Ex-Congressman King or Chas. W. Brown Wrote It.

The River and Harbor Bill As It Is To Be Reported.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1880.

TILDEN MEN SATISFIED.

The Tilden men here are entirely satisfied with the result of the Harrisburg Convention, so far as it effects the chances of their candidate. Speaker Randall says he has but one regret concerning the convention, and that is the defeat of James P. Barr for elector at large, which was accomplished by the Wallace men in charging Monaghan to his side, and claiming the other elector under the terms of compromise.

BAYARD'S FATHER ILL.

Senator Bayard has been called home on account of the dangerous illness of his father, the venerable James A. Bayard.

WALLACE SATISFIED TOO.

Wallace expresses himself well satisfied with the harmonious outcome of the Harrisburg Convention. He says it is better for himself, better for speaker Randall and better for the Democratic party.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The River and Harbor bill was completed by the Committee on Commerce today but will not be reported until the third Monday in May. It appropriated $250,000 for the Ohio River, $100,000 of which is for the Davis Island Dam, the Allegheny gets $20,000,and $150,000 is appropriated for surveys, a portion of which will go to the Youghiogheny river. The total appropriation of the bill is nearly $9,000,000 and will reach $10,000,000 before it gets through both Houses.

THE SPRINGER INVESTIGATION.

The Special Committee to investigate the Springer anonymous letter continued the examination of Finley to-day, directing their inquiries to the motives that induced the witness to write the threatening letter to Springer. Updegraff of Iowa, Republican, conducted the inquiry. Updegraff says he has no doubt that by the expression of "Our friends in New York" Finley meant Tilden and Hewitt, but that he (Updegraff) has no hesitation in expressing the belief that Finley had not the slightest authority to represent him, and that while he is not an admirer of Tilden, the latter is infinitely above Finley and has too much sagacity to employ such tools. Ignatius Donnelly in his testimony before the committee to-day testified that he believed either Ex-Congressman Wm. S. King or Chas. W. Brown of Minnesota, wrote the anonymous letter offering the $5,000 bribe to Springer.

T. H.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Donnelly-Finley investigation was continued today. Upon cross examination Findley said he had been President of the National Capital Insurance Co. "By the paid Democratic detractors of Donnelly," I had in my mind Judge Flanran, of St. Paul. I do not know of any others that were paid. By "Mercenary quasi-Democratic defenders of Washburn's bribery," I referred to the alleged interview published in a Minnesota paper, and sent here to Congressmen by pretended Democrats in Minnesota and St. Paul, and all other Democrats who defended Washburn's method in obtaining his election. By "our friends in New York," I meant the Democratic party in New York State.

Mr. Springer here introduced testimony, showing he was not paired on the Donnelly-Washburn case, as stated in yesterday's investigation.

Mr. Finley was here asked whether he ever wrote to Hewitt, of New York, that the air was full of rumors of money being use to keep Washburn in his seat, and that Springer was acting strangely and inexplicably. Finley replied yes, he had so written to Hewitt, about March 11th. The reply of Hewitt was here presented to the effect that Tilden had not interfered in the election contest of Donnelly vs. Washburn, in any way. Donnelly was then sworn and made a statement. He said: "I did not write the anonymous letter. I did not inspire it or procure it to be written. I do not know who wrote it. On the morning of the 10th I met Springer in his Committee room, and told him my suspicion regarding the letter, and that I would send for specimens of handwriting and do all I could to discover and punish the author of the anonymous letter. He said he would rather give $10,000, than to have the matter get into the papers, that if it got out, he would hold Julian responsible and would cut his acquaintance, that nothing was so desperate that he would not do, if it became known. He also said he thought the anonymous note came from Finley, who had written him a bulldozing letter. I suggested that there was no similarity in the handwriting.

"On the morning of the 8th of March I was seated with Julian upon a sofa in the house when Representative Manning came up and congratulated Julian, saying, "the work you put in on Saturday has had its effect upon Springer. He has left town paired and wants me to go ahead and decide the Donnelly case before he returns." I went outside, and meeting Finley, shook hands and said to him, it is all right. At that time I was satisfied Springer was all right. I do not charge that Mr. King, of Minnesota, wrote the anonymous letter, but I do say there are striking similarities between his handwriting and that of the anonymous letter. I received a long and threatening letter from King on the 21st of April and upon close inspection I was satisfied there were grounds for suspicion. I have given the letter to an expert who will be summoned as a witness. King's letter to me was dated "Minneapolis, Minn., April 17," and was received by me on the 21st. I no not know whether he is in this city now, but he has been here this winter. Adjourned.

KEY APPOINTED JUDGE.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the President tendered the Postmaster General of the United States the Judgeship for the Eastern and Middle districts of Tennessee. Accepted.

WOMEN WANT TO BE DELEGATES.

Senator Ferry has been circulating for signatures of Senators a petition from the Woman's Suffrage Association asking that women be admitted as delegates to the National Republican Convention. Every Senator signed but Conkling, Edmunds and Booth. The last named is a bachelor.

A FAT OFFICE.

The Justices of the Supreme Court believe in civil service reform, and have exemplified their belief by the appointment of Mr. James H. McKenney to the Clerkship of the Court, made vacant by the death of Mr. Middleton. The office is a very profitable one, and worth from $30,000 to $40,000 a year. Mr. Middleton occupied it for over twenty years, and was in the employ of his predecessor over thirty-five years. Mr. Kenney has been employed in the office for over twenty years, and for the last two years has had almost entire charge of the business. He is a great favorite among politicians.

HEALTHY CANDIDATES.

Senator Kernan to-day, in speaking of the physical condition of Horatio Seymour, says that he sees Mr. Seymour every time he goes to Utica, and that he is apparently in good health and his step elastic. Senator Gordon, who has just returned from New York, saw Mr. Tilden. He says Tilden is as lively as a cricket, and on the occasion of the Senator's call he found Mr. Tilden engaged in a regular rough-and-tumble play with two large mastiffs which form part of his household. General Hancock, when here the other day, was in superb condition, and looked good for a hundred years to come. Senator Thurman's step is as steady and his lungs as powerful as they were thirty years ago, and Senator Bayard, the youngest of all, is an athlete in mind and body. So it seems that no considerations of health need be weighed against any of the prominent Democratic candidates for the Presidency.

YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the threatened invasion of the Ute Indian reservation for mining purposes, was the subject of a somewhat protracted discussion. It was decided to send Gen. McKenzie and his forces into the reservation to prevent a collision between the whites and Indians.

It was determined to defer action on the Army Appropriation bill until the Deficiency bill shall have been received, at which time they will both be considered and disposed of together.

Some allusion was made to Representative Morse's resolution now pending before Congress, providing "for the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain and report the basis for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and British provinces," but no action was taken. Several members expressed the opinion that any measure touching a reciprocity treaty should be general in its character.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATE CAUCUS.

While no definite action was taken at the caucus of Democratic Senators yesterday, to consider the subject of providing a method for the counting of the Electoral vote, there seemed to be a general concurrence in the propriety of the Committee on Rules reporting the new rule which they have matured on the subject, which provides that no single return from a State shall be rejected unless by the concurrent vote of both Houses, and in case of two returns, the return which both Houses concur in pronouncing the true one shall be counted. It was held that this was just and safe and if adopted would work well. There was not much idea, however, that either it or any other method would be adopted, and, as above intimated, it was not considered that at present there was any imminent necessity for action. Senator Bayard was of the opinion that it was perfectly competent and would perhaps be better for each State to provide a method of determining any questions which may arise as to the Electoral vote in such State, that it was admitted of course that such action was feasible in regard to the next Presidential election. It does not appear to be considered as at all probable that the matter will be deemed of sufficient moment to call another caucus on it. Incidentally the great desire of all is to secure an early adjournment, and the good policy of working up to that end was alluded to.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Comptroller of currency reports the total number of National banks organized since November 1st 1879, which was the date of the tables in the last report of the Comptroller to Congress, is forty, with a capital of $5,312,000. The total number of banks gone into voluntary liquidation within the same period was nine with a capital of $1,300,000, including among which are three gold banks in California with a capital of $700,000 which went into voluntary liquidation and were recognized as currency banks. No banks failed during the last nine months. The total amount of National bank notes outstanding on May 1st 1880 is $343,579,300 not including National gold bank notes amounting to $1,351,350. The amount of called bonds now held on security for circulation in National bank notes $1,760,700 of which $1,722,700 are 10-40s and $38,000 5-20s. The 6s of 1881 held by the banks is $64,676,150 and the amount of 5 per cent funded 81s is $134,713,250. The total amount of currency outstanding is $302,677,542.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

A conference of the representatives of the New York Independent Republicans, of the National Republican League of Pennsylvania and of the Young Republicans of Massachusetts, was held here to-day, and resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the St. Louis Mass Convention, and agreeing that the above mentioned associations and all other associations having similar views should send delegations to Chicago to make strenuous opposition to the nomination of candidates they consider objectionable, and to urge a strong specific civil service reform plank upon the Chicago platform.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1880.

AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Belief is gaining ground that Congress will adjourn by June 1st. Speaker Randall is using his influence that way, and Chairman Atkins of the Appropriation Committee, says the appropriation bills can all be put through by that time. Although they have not all been reported, they are about all perfected.

CURTIN-YOCUM CASE.

The Curtin-Yocum case will come up on next Tuesday without fail, so Speaker Randall assures Beltzhoover, who has it in charge. It is doubtful whether Gov. Curtin will get his seat. It is stated that Curtin will again be a candidate for Congress in his district, no matter how his contest results.

GARFIELD'S BLUSTER.

Cox says Garfield's explanation to the House on Saturday to the effect that he was pressing in the Ways and Means Committee the consideration of the bill for the repeal of duty on wood pulp, is all nonsense, and that the only way that Garfield can put himself right will be to vote for repeal. The votes of Miller and Russell, pulp manufacturers, will be challenged on the ground that they are interested parties, when the bill comes before the House.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Senators Pendelton, Vorhees, Gordon and Vance and Representatives of the House will address the first of a series of National Democratic meetings in Virginia at Winchester to-morrow. The discussion will be confined to the National issue.

WHAT IT MEANS.

W. L. Scott of Erie, is in town for a few days, stopping at the Arlington House. He thinks the outcome of the Harrisburg Convention is the signal of victory for Tilden.

T. H.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Representative Tucker, Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Seven of the Ways and Means Committee, with the consent of the Sub-Committee, will on Tuesday present to the full committee the schedule which he has prepared, with the understanding that no member of the sub-committee shall be committed in favor of the bill in whole or in part, the object being to bring it before the full committee. Among the articles which it is proposed by the bill to place upon the free list are wood pulp, chrome iron ore, rags, salt, trace chains, halter chains, and various manufactures of iron which enter into the composition of agricultural implements, books, magazines, periodicals, &c., and among those upon which it is proposed to reduce the tariff are paper, printing materials, bichromate of potash, woolen and worsted goods, hats and straw goods. Mr. Tucker believes such a bill, while it is by no means as comprehensive as the advocates of general tariff revision would desire, will harmonize widely conflicting views and obtain sufficient favor to secure its passage.

POLITICAL SPECULATION.

Gotham Gossip About the Sage of Gramercy.

Tilden a Tower of Strength With Fine Physique.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The State Conventions held on Thursday produced in both parties a cooling, not to say depressing, influence. The city Democrats feared that Tilden had won a victory in both Pennsylvania and Connecticut, which they deplored as probably shutting this State out if continued. The Republicans all hailed the Democratic Conventions as Tilden victories, and began to praise the old man's pluck and perseverance while discouraged at the palpable personal divisions in his own party.

Ohio turning its back on Grant was regarded as a general concession there that he could not carry the State, and this embittered the Grant men against Sherman, who was accused through his influence of threatening the party itself in order to take the State. It is the general belief here that Wallace has been beaten in Pennsylvania, and received a humiliation by the setting in of his party's sentiment toward Tilden, who quietly captured the silent, professional, ultra-respectable Democrats like Vaux and Clymer, and through them gained the better ear of the party.

Pennsylvania Democrats carry one idea at a time—as in 1872, when they refused to take Greeley as a Democrat, and now believe the fraud of 1876 ought to be righted. Wallace could not find a Presidential candidate equal to Tilden as the possessor of a fixed, visible grievance, such as would go to the hearts of the old Dutch voters in Berks and the banner German counties. He tried Hancock late in the day, but Hancock has so little recent connection with Pennsylvania, and has been so unaggressive and silent that he did not take with the country Democrats like Tilden, who had one idea, and had put it forward at the New York Convention as the solitary point and key-note of the campaign.

The Old Hunker Dutch Democrats, as I have remarked, have never had a candidate just to their liking since Andrew Jackson, who was elected the first time on the idea that he had been cheated by a bargain between Clay and Adams, and the second time by attacking the bank and corruption. Tilden, with his shrewd study of the different Commonwealths saw that the Pennsylvania temperament would warm to his one plank of having been cheated, and that it was the part of honest Dutchmen to wipe out the cheat first of all. Although that opinion has been much modified among New York Democrats, the Pennsylvanians had not been reading New York Democratic politics with the knowledge of men and details here prevailing.

The usual exclamation that follows success is made about Tilden's ability to-night. He has organized the younger men of the Democratic party in the East, and added to them many old and respectable men who were forced out of political availability by their opposition to the war. The old Pennsylvania and Connecticut Bourbons, reinforced by young professional aspirants for office of good, Democratic families, and by some Liberal Republicans like David A. Wells of Connecticut, makes an agressive body which exclaims as much against the low status of their own party as of the excesses of the Republicans. While the cry is not "Tilden and reform," the meaning is just that.

Tilden has in his conversations with visiting Democrats of education and address, instructed them that the long decay of their party has arisen from trading with Republicans, and taking the lesser share of the spoils thankfully. He has made the same charge against the Southern Democratic leaders, including Bayard and Thurman, for having let the Republicans take the Presidency in order that they should get a part of the patronage, and rule out him as a formidable Democratic competitor. Some of these things, perhaps, only appear to be so, but the general coincidence of them must be greatly to Tilden's profit. Yesterday's work certainly advanced his standard in New York conversation.

TILDEN'S HEALTH.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Herald* publishes the following significant letter:

At the request of many personal friends of Samuel J. Tilden, I desire to contradict a statement first made by Mr. Tilden's enemies "wolves in sheep's clothing," pronouncing him "a physical wreck" and "unfit for the campaign." I have known Mr. Tilden intimately for many years, and as a frequent visitor at Gramercy Park, permit me to assure the public that Mr. Tilden is in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and is physically and mentally as vigorous as he was when in the prime of life, and with his iron constitution he is capable of greater endurance at his venerable age than most men are at the age of forty. Therefore, be it known to his friends, and enemies as well, that the venerable statesman of Gramercy Park is more than sufficiently strong, both physically and mentally, to endure the pressure and hardships of half a dozen Presidential campaigns as the standard bearer of his party. No person, friend or foe, can truthfully contradict this statement. Those people who see him in daily life as I do, in his robust health, doing the work of at least three men, without seeming fatigue, and then entertaining his friends, riding upon horseback, and enjoying recreation and amusement, through all of which he proudly "rides like a Centaur"—they are my witnesses to these facts, and all pronounce him to-day a towering specimen of strength whose fine physique will still withstand the foul blasts from Ohio, and where even now victory awaits him. Respectfully, WM. MOLLER.

WHAT IS CLAIMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The *Star* of yesterday has the following: "The friends of the three prominent contestants for the Republican Presidential nomination, respectively, claim the following votes on the first ballot at the Chicago Convention: Grant's friends claim: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 12; Colorado, 6; Florida, 4; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 42; Indiana, 13; Kentucky, 24; Louisiana, 16; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 4; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 30; New Jersey, 2; New York, 70; North Carolina, 10; Pennsylvania, 58; South Carolina, 14; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 16; Virginia, 22; Wisconsin, 10; total, 417. The Blaine count is: Alabama, 10; California, 12; Colorado, 6; Delaware, 6; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 21; Indiana, 30; Iowa, 22; Kansas, 10; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 14; Maryland, 16; Michigan, 22; Minnesota, 10; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 6; New Hampshire, 8; New Jersey, 8; North Carolina, 5; Ohio, 10; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 33; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 7, Virginia, 5; West Virginia, 10; Wisconsin, 20. Total, 333. The Sherman men claim for him as follows: Alabama, 10; Connecticut, 8; Delaware, 6; Florida, 8; Georgia, 16; Illinois, 8; Indiana, 10; Kentucky, 8; Louisana, 8; Maryland, 12; Massachusetts, 15; Mississippi, 12; New Hampshire, 6; New Jersey, 8; North Carolina, 16; Ohio, 44; Rhode Island, 6; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 6; Vermont, 5; Virginia, 8. Total, 238. As these totals aggregate 988 votes, and there are 756 in the full Convention, somebody must be doing some wild figuring.

THURMAN'S CANDIDACY.

The friends of Senator Thurman, as well as their chief, are highly delighted with the situation of affairs, and now regard his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention as almost assured. The information from the South is such as will justify them in predicting the solid support of that region, with Ohio at his back. The leaders believe that, after the usual complimentary ballots, many of the Pennsylvania delegation will rally to his support, which, it is argued, will make him so formidable as to influence others in the same direction. Up to the present time little effort has been made to antagonize the Senator, and from surface indications it is quite apparent that everything will work to the satisfaction of Thurman's friends. Senator Thurman returned to Washington last night, but his mouthpiece, John G. Thompson, is expected to look after Mr. Thurman's cause in the Democratic Convention on Thursday next.

WHERE there is a weakness of the throat or lungs, a cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to bronchial or pulmonary trouble, a severe cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a cough or cold, by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay information, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

SMW&W

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of, Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

In the whole history of medicine no preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as a potent remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. mh27:1w&W 1

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky. and Fairest in the World.
20th
Popular Monthly Drawing of the
COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,
At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville,
On MONDAY, MAY 31st, 1880.

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869 AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY OCCUR REGULARLY ON THE LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AND ARE SUPERVISED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE STATE.

The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,960 Prizes.		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All application for club rates should be made to the home office.

Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. REMIT MONEY BY MAIL OR EXPRESS. Address R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or at No. 307 and 309 Broadway, New York.

my1:TTS-&ctd-&W3t

$3.50 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—75 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free*. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich. oct11yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING CASE is truly a victory in the healing art. A reasoning power that clearly discerns [illegible] and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been **salivated,** and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and thoroughly exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find a general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized feat by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah F. Knapp, Mrs. G. Knapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic disease reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our p

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 181,635 39
Exchanges	910,697 18

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad, ex. div'd	62	62¼
Reading	29¼	29⅝
P., T. & B	18⅛	18¼
Lehigh Valley	51	51⅛
U. Co.'s N. J	100	101
Central Transportation Co	44	48¾
A. V. & R. 7-30's	116	116⅝
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	114½	115
Northern Pacific stock	27⅛	27¾
Do preferred	51½	52
Lehigh Navigation Co	52⅝	53½
Philadelphia & Erie	14⅝	...
Northern Central	32⅞	33¼
Hestonville	...	29

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	254	Quincy	29½
Copper Falls	8	Ridge	4¼
Franklin	16	Madison	8
Pewabec*	20		

*New stock.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	106¼	New 4s coupons	107⅛
New 5s coupons	102¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	125
New 4½s coupons	108⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana cons '51, 4s	46½	Virginia 6s	22
Missouri 6s	108½	Virginia 6s new	22
St. Joseph	105	Consols	80
Tennessee 6s old	33	Deferred offered	8
Tennessee 6s new	29		

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Governments were firm. Railroad bonds generally strong and in some instances higher. State securities steady.

The stock market was irregular in early dealings but in the main higher, at prices advanced ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the latter Kansas and Texas, which after declining from 24 to 36⅛ rose to 35¾. During the afternoon there was a heavy pressure to sell under the influence of which the entire list fell off, the decline ranging from ¼ to 3 per cent. The New York Central is leading the downward movement and other Vanderbilt shares and Houston and Texas being are also noticeably weak. In the final dealings the speculation was somewhat steadier and the market closed at a fractional recovery in some cases but with unsettled feeling.

There was a sharp break in some of the mining shares. The Central Arizona which closed at 6 last evening opened at 2, but subsequently rallied to 3½ and reacted to 5. The break was caused by a street report that it had been impossible to convey enough water to the mine to work it profitably. This rumor, however, was denied by the officials of the company who expressed confidence in the future of the property. There was also a sudden decline in Leadville to 1½ which was generally attributed to a movement of the Gill against the Chaffee party. Little Pittsburgh was also weak and dropped to 7. The earnings of the New Jersey Central increased two hundred thousand for April notwithstanding the suspension in mining for twelve days and the Denver and the Rio Grande earned 165,000 last month.

The transactions aggregated 273,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Central Arizona, 48,000 Lackawanna, 26,000 Erie, 2400 St. Joe, 6,900 Iron Mountain, 34,000 Kansas & Texas, 27,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, 12,000 Northwestern, 1,000 Nashville & Chattanooga, 4,400 New Jersey Central, 9,400 New York Central, 7,500 Ohio, 9,000 Ontario & Western, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 75,000 Reading, 23,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Wabash Pacific, 7,400 Western Union, 1,600 C. C. C. & I., 1,600 St. Louis & San Francisco, 1,300 Canada Southern and 1,100 C. C. & I. C.

Close—Money market easy at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills dull and weak at 485; demand 487½.

STOCKS.

Central Pac. b'ds	112¾	Ohio Central	29
Union 1sts	112⅝	L. E. & W	29⅝
Land Grants	112	O. & M	29
Sinking Funds	115¾	B., C., R. & N	85½
Ist P. & S. C. 1sts	101¾	Pittsburgh	140
C. C. & I. 1sts	...	Do. preferred	135
Do. 2nds	...	W. St. L. & P	36¾
Erie 2nds	91⅝	Do. preferred	65½
Rock Island	130	H. & St. J	31⅝
Panama	139	Do. preferred	70
Ft. Wayne	116	Iron Mountain	48¾
Pittsburgh	144	St. L. & S. F	32½
Illinois Central	104½	Do. preferred	49
C., B. & Q	121	Do. 1sts	65
Chicago & Alton	135	C., St. L. & N. O	28
Do. preferred	120	Kansas & Texas	35¾
New York Central	126¾	Union Pacific	86½
Harlem	180	Central Pacific	71½
Lake Shore	104¾	Northern Pacific	27¾
Canada Southern	89¾	Do. preferred	51½
Michigan Central	85½	L. S.	92
Erie	41⅜	N. & C	70¼
Do. preferred	63½	L. & N. A	90
Northwestern	91¾	Houston & Texas	58
Do. preferred	108¾	Western Union	104
St. Paul	75¼	A. & P. T	32¾
Do. preferred	101	Pacific Mail	39
St. Paul & Minne	55¾	Adams Express	112
St. P. & O	40½	Wells Fargo	105
Do. preferred	74	American	57½
Del. & Lac	84¾	United States	47
Morris & Essex	106	Quicksilver	12
Delaware & Hud	79¼	Do. preferred	65
N. J. Central	74	Carbon	23½
Reading	38¾	Central Arizona	5
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	Homestake	92
Do. preferred	79¼	Standard	28¾
Chesapeake & O	18¼	Excelsior	18
Mobile & Ohio	16⅛	Little Pittsburgh	8¾
C. & O	74¼	Ontario	34
C. O. & I. C	12⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 5.—Consols for money, 99 5-16; account, 99 7-16; New 5s, 105; 4½s, 111½; 4s, 109¼. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 107½; Pennsylvania Central, 55; Erie, 43¼; do. seconds, 93¼; Reading, 30¾.

Sugar—Muscovado afloat, 22s.

Linseed oil, 28s 10d.

PARIS, May 5.—Rentes, 85f 10c.

ANTWERP, May 5.—Refined petroleum, 17⅞@17¾f.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Cotton steady at 6 13 16@6 15-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,100 bales.

American lard, 37s 3d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
TUESDAY, May 5, 1880. }

Trade continues to move along smoothly. To-day there was a slight improvement noticeable, caused mainly by the beautiful weather which was all that could be desired for out door business. Dealers are generally well satisfied by the present state of affairs and prospects.

The country produce market is moderately active, with a good demand for s easonable articles. New vegetables are commencing to come in freely and find ready sale. We begin to quote new potatoes to-day, although small lots have been in market for some days. Old have declined in consequence of the arrival of new ones. Butter is in fair demand; choice sweet roll still holds its own, while the medium and inferior article is weak and inclined to drop in price. Eggs are quoted by some dealers to-day at 10 cents, but as they were offered by others at 9 and 9½ cents, we allow our figures to remain unchanged. Cheese continues in steady jobbers demand. Poultry is steady and in good demand. All other articles in this line are unchanged.

The market for grain is unchanged except for wheat, which is stronger to-day in consequence of an advance in the east and west. Some dealers were inclined to make an advance of two cents on all grades, but as others were not willing and could purchase any quantity at the figures noted below, we permit our figures to remain unchanged at present. An advance will no doubt be made to-morrow. Oats, corn, rye and barley continue in fair request at the figures noted. Flour is firmer.

Grocers are doing a fair business. Coffees continue steady, but sugars are weak.

Provisions are steady at the recent change in quotations.

Canned goods are easy; tomatoes have declined and are offered freely at the drop. Foreign fruits are in good demand; oranges are higher. Feathers have declined 1 cent. All other articles not specially mentioned remain unchanged.

The following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 00@4 25; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon; apple jelly, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Creamery, 25@27c; choice roll 22@25c; solid packed, 17@18c; common ₱ medium, 10@15c.

BERMUDA VEGETABLES—Onions at $2 35@2 40 per box; tomatoes 90c@$1 00 per box.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet; $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@9 00; refined, $8 00@8 50 ₱ barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 15c; prime Ohio factory, 14½@14¾c, jobbing; 14c wholesale; New York Goshen 15@15½c, jobbing; 14½@15c at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; Young America, 16c; new cheese, 11@13c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8½@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 29@30c; blackberries, 14@15c; evaporated dried peaches, 28@30c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 9@9½c; in cases, 9½@10c.

HONEY—California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—New, 90@1 00 ₱ gallon; old, 85@95c; maple sugar, in small cakes, 11@12c ₱ lb; granulated, 11@11½c.

POTATOES—Choice early rose, 30@35c ₱ bushel; peachblows, 30@35c; peerless, 25@30c; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 60@70c; dressed chickens, 10@11; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 11@13c; geese, 80c@$1 00 ₱ pair; live turkeys, 8@8½c.

NEW POTATOES—Southern white, $3 50 per barrel; early rose, $3 75; Canadas, $6 00@6 50.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 00@4 25 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 60@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 25@3 50.

TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 5½c.

NEW VEGETABLES—Southern potatoes, $3 00@3 50 ₱ barrel; peas, $2 00@2 50 ₱ box; string beans, $2 50@3 00; cucumbers, $2 50@3 50; radishes, ₱ dozen, 25@50c; lettuce, ₱ doz., 30@50c; rheubarb, ₱ dozen, 20@25c; pineapples, ₱ dozen, $1 75@2 00.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 10@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	9½	9¾
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	10	9¾
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	10¼	10¼
Extra S. C. shoulders	6½	6½
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9¾
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	11¾	11¾
Do. knuckles and rounds	13½	13½
Do. ; all flats	10¾	10¾
Beef tongues ₱ dozen	$ 6 00	
Bacon, shoulders	6½	
Do. short rib sides	8	
Do. clear sides	8¼	
Mess pork, ₱ bbl	12 00	
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl	12 00	
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces	8	
Do. do. in half bbls	8½	
Do. do. in buckets	9	
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10	
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	9½	
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½	

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.
Fancy Rio	19
Choice Rio	18
Prime Rio	17
Good Rio	14
Ordinary Rio	13
Java	25 @28
Imported Coffees.	
In papers	16 @20
In bulk	16½@18
Lower grades	15 @16
Java, in pa'rs	31 @31
Java, in bulk	29 @30
Sugars.	
Standard A	9½@
Pittsburgh B	9¼@
Ex. C	8¾@
Refined yel	7¾@ 8¾
Granulated	10 @
Powdered	10½
Crushed	10½
Cut loaf	10¾
Syrups.	
Choice maple fr'd	44
Prime "	43
Choice sugar syrup	42
Prime " "	41
Good " "	40
Good molasses "	33
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	40
Allspice	17 @
Cassia	25 @28
Pepper	15¾@16
Nutmeg	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	5¾@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8½

Teas.	
Young Hyson	25@21 00
Gunpowder	35@1 00
Imperial	25@ 80
Japan	30@ 75
Oolong	28@ 80
Southong	25@ 80
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	36@45
Louisville ma'y	48@50
Richmond br'nds	40@45
Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@56
Fine Cut	54@40
Cut and dry	33@35
Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	58
Strictly prime	56
Prime	
Centrifugal	
Soda.	
Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
do as'td pa'rs	6
do " ¼ "	6¼
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Candles.	
Star, full wt	12
Stearine ₱ set	9½
Mould ₱ set	9½
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@7¾
Carolina	7¾@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 50
Extra, " "	1 65
Dairy, " "	1 70

Flour, Grain and Feed.

FLOUR—Extra family $5 75@6 00; choice red, $6 00@6 25; fancy family, $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis $6 50@7 00; patents $7 50@7 75; XX bakers $6 00@6 25; XXX bakers $6 25@6 50; low grade $2 75@4 25. Rye flour $4 50@5 00. Buckwheat flour $1 25 ₱ cwt.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 16@1 18; amber and mixed $1 14@1 15; rejected 75@80c.

CORN—Yellow shelled 46@48c; yellow high mixed shelled 44@46; ear 48@50; mixed ear 46@48c.

OATS—Prime white 40@41c; mixed do 38@39c.

RYE—85@86c.

BARLEY—Northwestern springs 85@90c; medium 75@80c; prime fall 85@95c.

OATMEAL—Fancy brands $8 00@8 25 in barrels; common brands $5 50.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $21 00@24 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $8 50@16 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $17 00@18 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; brown do. $20 00; chopped feed $21 00@22 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $2 80; Muscatels, new, $2 50; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valencia raisins, 8¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½. Smyrna figs, new, 16c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Topioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $9 50; Messina Oranges, ₱ box, $5 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00. Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 90c@$1 80. Raspberries, do., $1 50; strawberries, do., $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 00; tomatoes, do., $1 25; corn, do., $1 30@1 90.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz., $1 75; No. 2 do., $2 00; No. 3 do., $2 25; No. 4 do., $2 50; No. 5 do., $2 75; No. 6 do., $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do., $3 50; No. 5 do., $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do., $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane, $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 52@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODEN WARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz., $8 50; No. 2 tubs ₱ doz., $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz., $6 50; 2-hoop pails ₱ doz., $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz., $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackerel ₱ barrel, $28@40 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $13 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 small mackerel, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; white fish, half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 50; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring, $4 00; George's codfish, $5 50; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring, per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, 90c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 52@58c; mixed, 38@45.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST }
WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1880. }

The oil market was quiet to-day. Opened at 72½ and closed at 73⅛ without much fluctuation. Total sales and resales, 76,000 barrels; shipments, 31,325; charters, 38,500.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OIL CITY, May 5.—Market opened at 72⅛c offered for old. Closed quiet at 71⅞c bid for old.

PARKER, May 5.—Market opened at 71¾c bid. Closed at 71¾c.

ANTWERP, May 5.—Petroleum unchanged. Petroleum, 17¾f paid; 17½f, sellers.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Charters, 19,000 barrels, R. P.; 3,300 barrels. Petroleum quiet and nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA May 5.—Market steady; S. W., 7¼c.

TITUSVILLE, May 5.—Market opened at 71⅞; highest 72½; lowest 71¾; closing at 72½. Shipments, 31,300 barrels; average 25,200 barrels; charters 33,500; average 21,800. Transactions 209,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—MAY 5.—Cotton steady at 11¾@11¾c. Flour dull; receipts, 14,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 00@5 85; common to good $4 35@4 90; good to choice $5 00@7 00; white wheat extra $4 80@5 25; St. Louis $4 80@7 05; extra Ohio $5 00@6 75; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 50. Wheat steady; receipts 15,000 bushels; ungraded red $1 24@1 27; No. 3 red Kansas $1 22@1 23; No. 1 white, sales of 81,000 bushels at $1 24¼@1 26; No. 3 Milwaukee $1 15; No. 2 red May, sales of 200,000 bushels at $1 28@1 29½; June, sales of 376,000 bushels at $1 24¾@1 26½. Corn—moderately active; trade receipts 26,000 bushels; ungraded 50@52½c; No. 3 50½@51c; steamer 51¼c; No. 2 52¼@52¾c; yellow western 54¾c; No. 2 May 48¼@48⅞c; June 47c; July 47⅜c. Oats scarce and firm; receipts 23,000 bushels; western mixed 42½@43¼c; white western 43@48c. Hay in good demand at 70c. Hops quiet; yearlings $7 18; eastern and western $7 27@7 35c; New York State $7 27@7 36. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes quoted at 13@15½c; job lot 13@18c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; United 71⅝c; crude 6¾@7¼c; refined 7½c. Tallow steady and firm at 6c. Rosin dull and unchanged. Turpentine quiet and steady at 32c. Eggs quiet; western 10½@11¼c. Leather in fair demand; hemlock sole 24@27c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 43@57c; pulled 30@52c; unwashed 18c@32c; Texas 18@32c. Pork quiet and easier; new mess $10 85@11 00. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut-meats dull and easier; long clear 6¼c; short clear 7c. Lard weak; prime steam 7.25c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese quiet and steady; western fine 12½@14c. Whisky quiet at $1 10.

PHILADELPHIA — MAY 5.—Flour—A marked absence of demand except for choice, medium extra and fancy winter wheats; Minnesota extra medium $5 25; good $5 50@5 62½; choice $5 75; fancy $6 06½; spring patents $6 62½@7 75. Rye flour dull at $4 12½. Wheat in good demand; No. 2 red at elevator $1 27¼; No. 2 red May $1 27¾ bid, $1 27¾ asked; June $1 22½ bid; $1 22¾ asked; July $1 12½ bid, $1 13 asked; August $1 08¼ bid, $1 09 asked. Corn steady; high mixed, track, 50c; sail mixed May 49½c bid, 49¼c asked; June 47¾ bid, 47½c asked; July 47¾c bid, 48¼c asked; August 48⅝c bid; 49¼c asked. Oats firm; No. 1 white 45c; No. 2 do 43½@44¼c; Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter dull; creamery extra, 26@28c; New York and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, extra 23@25c; Western Reserve extra 22@23c; good to choice 18@21c. Eggs quiet and steady; western 11c. Cheese dull; creamery 13¼c; good 12@13c. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 940 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 45,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 75,000 bushels.

CHICAGO—MAY 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat fairly active, unsettled and higher; No. 2 $1 15 bid cash; $1 16 May; $1 11¾ bid June; $1 06½ July; No. 3 99c; rejected 80@86c. Corn more active, stronger and higher; No. 2 and high mixed 37¼c cash; 37¼ bid May; 36¼c bid June; 36¾c bid July; rejected 35¼c. Oats higher and fairly active; No. 2 30½@31c cash; 31c May; 30¾@30¼c June; sellers 28½c July. Rye higher; No. 2 76c cash or May; dusty extra No. 3 60c cash. Pork fairly active and higher at $10 00@10 05 cash; $10 15 May; $10 17½@10 20 June; $10 30@10 32½ July. Lard firm and higher at 6.90@6.92½c cash. Boxed shoulders 8¼ 20; short ribs $6 32@6 32½; short clear $6 60. Whisky $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 49,000 bushels; corn, 352,000 bushels; oats, 80,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 184,000 bushels; corn, 183,000 bushels; oats, 49,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley 8,000 bushels.

Closed—Wheat at $1 18¾ May; $1 11¾ June; $1 06¾ July. Corn at 37¾c cash; 37¾c May; 36¾c June; 36½c July. Oats at 31¼c May; 30¾c June; 28½@28⅝c July. Pork at $10 10@10 12½ June; $10 22½ July. Lard at 6.87½@6.90c June; 5c asked.

BALTIMORE—MAY 5.—Flour dull; Western superfine, $3 25@$4 00; do. extra, $4 25@5 00; do. family, $5 37@6 25. Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 western winter red, spot $1 27@1 27½; May $1 26@1 26¾; June $1 21¾@1 22; July $1 12¼@1 12¾. Corn—Western higher and firmer; for western mixed spot, 43¼@43¾c; May, 483¼@49c; June, 47½@47¾c; July, 47¾@48¼c; steamer, 47. Oats firm; western white 45@46c; do. mixed 44@45½c; Pa., 45@46c. Rye quiet at 90c. Hay quiet; prime to choice, Pa., $17 00@19 00. Provisions quiet, with only moderate jobbing trade. Mess pork, $11 25@11 75. Bulk meats, loose shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib sides, 6¾c; do packed, 5@7¼c; bacon and shoulders, 5½c; clear rib sides, 7¾c; hams, 10@11¾c. Lard, 8c. Butter lower; prime to choice western packed and roll 18@22c; Eggs firm at 10c. Petroleum nominal, 14½@15½c. Sugar quiet; A soft 9¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 10 @1 10½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 1 3-36d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 6¾@7d. Receipts—Flour, 884 barrels; wheat, 16,800 bushels; corn, 1,672 bushels; oats 800 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 106,664 bushels; corn, 36,370 bushels. Sales—Wheat, 295,730 bushels; corn, 56,573 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, MAY 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady, advanced ⅝c and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 17; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 13½; No. 2 $1 12¾; May $1 12¾; June $1 11⅝; July $1 08¼; No. 3 98c. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 37¼c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 30½c. Rye stronger and higher; No. 1 77c. Barley stronger; No. 2spring 72c. Provisions quiet and firmer. Mess pork quiet at $10 10 cash and May; $10 20 June. Lard—prime steam 6.95 cash and May. Hogs firm and higher at $4 20@4 35. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 34,000 bushels; barley, 1,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 42,000 bushels; barley, 4,900 bushels.

CINCINNATI—MAY 5.—Cotton quiet at 11¼c. Flour in light demand; family $4 85@5 15; fancy $5 50@6 25. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; choice red winter $1 15; No. 2 red winter $1 13. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 40½c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 34@35c. Rye firm at 85@86c. Barley strong; extra No. 3 fall 93c. Pork firmer at $9 75. Lard firm at 6.85@6.90. Bulkmeats strong and higher at $4 00, $6 25@6 55. Bacon scarce and firm 4¾@6¾@7¾c. Whisky in good demand at $1 06. Butter easier and lower; choice Western reserve 18@20c; choice Central Ohio 15@17c. Lard oil steady at 80c.

BOSTON—MAY 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; mixed and yellow 53@56½c; high mixed 54@65c. Oats steady; No. 1 extra white 51@54c; No. 2 white 49@50c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 45@48c, Rye 95c. Butter choice western creamery 25@26c; ladle packed choice 19@22c fair to good 16@18c. Eggs—western fresh 11½@12c. Receipts—Flour 4,600 barrels; corn, 1,609 bushels. Shipments—Flour 3,900 barrels; corn, 36,900 bushels.

LOUISVILLE—MAY 5.—Cotton dull at 11¼c. Flour steady and unchanged; extra $4 00; extra family $4 50; A No. 1 $5 00@5 25. Wheat quiet at $1 05. Corn steady; No. 2 white 43c; mixed 40@41c. Oats steady and unchanged; No. 2 white 36c; mixed 35c. Rye active, firm and higher at 85c. Hay steady at $15 00@18 00. Pork quiet at $11 50. Lard quiet and unchanged; prime steam 7c. Bulkmeats active, firm and higher at $4 10, $6 35@6 80. Bacon strong and higher at $4 75, $6 95@7 50; sugar cured hams 9¼@10½. Whisky firmer $1 06.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—MAY 5.—Cotton goods quiet in first hands, but leading makes steady. Prints in light demand but best makes will not be changed this season. Wide prints and Lawns, doing fairly and prices firm. Ginghams in steady request. Men's wear woolens quiet, but many makes are largely sold ahead and prices firm.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1880. }

The general market at these yards since our last report has only been moderately active, resulting from the warm weather and unfavorable reports from Eastern markets. A goodly number of buyers were in attendance, but as a general thing sales were made slowly. Considerable business in the shipping of horses has been done of late. The other day 704 head of horses and mules were shipped East.

Messrs. S. W. Dock, & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnishes THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle were quite light, but equal to the demand which was not very great. The quality of the stock ranged from fair to good, there being no strictly prime on sale during the week. The trade has been confined entirely to local retailers, and sales were slow at last week's prices. We quote:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 75
Good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	4 25@4 50
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers, 700 to 900	3 @3 75
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 75
Fresh cows	$20 00@45 00

SHEEP.

Receipts of sheep were light on Monday and prices ruled higher for clipped sheep than any time this spring. On Tuesday the run was heavy and prices were a quarter lower than on the previous day. The supply to-day was fair with prices the same as they were last week. We quote:

Extra, 110 lbs. to 120 lbs clipped	$5 00@5 10
Good, 95 lbs. to 100 lbs clipped	4 75@4 85
Fair, 80 lbs. to 90 lbs clipped	4 35@4 65
Common, 65 lbs. to 75 lbs clipped	3 25@3 75
Wooled sheep, 80 to 120 lbs	5 50@7 00

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs were light and the market was very slow, buyers holding off on account of the unfavorable reports from Eastern markets. Sales to-day were made at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$4 70@4 80
Best Yorkers	4 40@4 50
Common to fair Yorkers	4 20@4 30
Light Pigs	3 75@4 00
Roughs	2 75@3 50

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, May 3, 1880. }

CATTLE.

The number of sales to-day was larger than for some time past, 636 head—With an over supply, the market was draggy from the opening until the close, and while heavy cattle were very dull and in some instances concessions of 20 to 25c had to be made, light weights of good quality sold pretty well up to last week's prices. Butchers generally want lighter cattle when the warm weather sets in; this explains the turn the market has taken, the reason of light weights selling more readily than heavy ones—it is nothing usual at this season of the year. Butchers nearly all continue to complain of their business as being very unsatisfactory. Sales were made to-day at 5¼ to 5½c for prime to extra Chicago tops, weighing 1,250 to 1,350 lbs and 4¼ to 5c for common to medium do., weighing 900 to 1,100 lbs. There was no Pennsylvania or Ohio stock on sale to-day. Bulls were in small supply, but the demand was light and prices ruled the same as last week, 2¼ to 4c, as to quality. Veal, in a retail way, 4@5c. Fresh cows continue dull but unchanged; selling at $25 to $45 ₱ head—most of the sales within the range of $25 to $35 ₱ head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Only 189 on sale to-day, against 325 last Monday; market was moderately active at full prices. No prime sheep on sale. M. Finner reported 94 head at 6 to 6¾c for wooled sheep, and wholesaled 20 spring lambs at 9c. C. Goehring sold 52 spring lambs at 6½ to 9c. H. Nagle sold 18 common wooled sheep at 5¼@6c.

HOGS.

The warm weather curtailed the retail trade somewhat, but prices were higher than last Monday, owing to an advance at East Liberty. Sold in a retail way at $4 85@5 10 gross, as to quality.

NEW YORK MAY 5.—Beeves—receipts 4,600 head. Buyers named prices and market dull almost beyond precedent at early decline from Monday equal to strong ¼. No poor cattle on sale; medium to prime steers 8 00¼@9 00c; extra 9 00¼@9 00¾; one car load very choice beeves 1,575 pounds, $10 00; fat still fed bulls $3 75@4 40. Live weight—exporters used 1,500 head at 8 00¾@9 00¾, outside price for ten car loads of Illinois steers 1,530 pounds. Shipments to-day and yesterday, 310 head live cattle, 3,100 quarters of beef, 1,420 carcasses mutton and 100 dressed hogs. American refrigerator beef quoted in Liverpool this morning at 6¼d.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 3,100 head, not enough to meet the demand and the pens were quickly cleared at advance of ¼c; wooled sheep $6 25@7 70; clipped $5 00@6 00; spring lambs $7 50@10 00 per 100 pounds.

Swine—receipts yesterday and to-day 13,660; market slow $4 65@4 85; live hogs $5 85@6 12 city dressed western.

BALTIMORE—MAY 3.—Beef cattle market slow and prices a shade off, quality considered; very best $5 00@5 50; first quality $4 00@5 00; medium $3 50@4 00; ordinary $2 62½@3 00; most sales at $4 75@5 25; receipts, 2,000 head; sales 1,055 head.

Swine in fair demand and prices firm; quoted at $6 00@6 75; receipts 4,877 head.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,022 head sheep $4 00@7 00; lambs $5 00@8 00.

BUFFALO—MAY 4.—Receipts 1,360 head; market dull; few buyers here; good to choice steers, $4 65@7 00; good butchers $3 20@3 85.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,900 head; sales clipped common to choice sheep $4 75@5 00; extra, $5 20@5 25; fair to good wool, $6 80@7 00; clipped lambs, $6 00.

Hogs—Receipts 4,700 head; market easier; not quotably lower sales. Yorkers, $4 40@4 50; mostly $4 45@4 50; heavy and medium, $4 50@4 62½; pigs, $4 40@4 50; course, rough and common, $3 00@4 15; best grades disposed of.

CHICAGO—MAY 5.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market generally active and firmer; common to fair packing $4 00@4 25; good mixed $4 35@4 45; choice heavy $4 50@4 55.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market quiet and firm; common to good shipping $4 00@4 75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 600 head; market weaker; clipped $4 00@4 75; wooled $5 37½@5 75; wooled $5 37½@6 25.

ST. LOUIS—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 11⅝; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, 300 bales; shipments, 700 bales; stock, 55,500 bales.

Cattle dull for light steers; shipping quiet and un